THE

Nonconformist.

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VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 313.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1851. PRICE 6d.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.

THE AUTUMNAL MEETING in aid of the above Society will be held in the Great Hall of CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY Evening, November 13, 1851. Rear-Admiral C. R. MOORSOM, V.P., will preside. The principal resolutions will be supported by the following gentlemen:—The Rev. J. W. MASSIE, D.D., LL.D., Secretary of the British Missions; the Rev. A. P. BLACK, A.M., of the National Scotch Church, Philpot-street, Commercial-road; the Rev. J. W. WATSON, M.A., Episcopal Chapel, Beresford-street, Walworth; the Rev. J. KENNEDY, A.M., of Stepney; the Rev. F. TRESTRAIL, Secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society; and W. H. BOND, Esq., R.N.

The Chair will be taken at half-past SIX o'clock precisely.

LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

THE SECOND MONTHLY PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Large Room, EXETER HALL, Strand, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1851, on which occasion JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM, Esq., President of the London Temperance League, will take the Chair at TEN o'clock precisely. The Rev. T. SPENCER, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge; the Rev. JABEZ BURNS, D.D.; the Rev. W. W. ROBINSON, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Chelsea; and FRANCIS W. KELLOGG, Esq., of America (who shortly leaves for Scotland), will take part in the proceedings.

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By order of the Board,
W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

13, King's Arms Yard, Moorgate-street,
London, Nov. 10, 1851.

TO THE FAITHFUL IN CHRIST JESUS.

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ALEX. GREEN, Secretary.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—
A Hopeful Experiment.. 897
Evidence on Church-rates..... 897
Important Secession from the Wesleyan Conference Connexion..... 899
The Anti-state-church Movement 900
Religious Intelligence 900
Correspondence..... 901
Kossuth at Home..... 902
Kossuth at Birmingham and Manchester..... 903
The St. Alban's Exposure 905
Postscript 905
POLITICAL:—
Parliamentary Reform—III.—Governed by a Lie..... 906
Summary..... 907
The Power of the Purse 907
An Industrial Accession 907
University of London 908
The Half-Century 909
Foreign and Colonial News 910
President Bonaparte's Picture of France in 1851.. 911
Court, Official, & Personal News 911
The Committee of the Peace Society to their Friends and Subscribers 912
Agitation for a Free Press. 912
Ireland..... 912
Literature 913
Gleanings 914
Literary Miscellany 915
Births, Marriages, Deaths 915
Money Market, &c. 915
Advertisements..... 916

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

A HOPEFUL EXPERIMENT.

IN our last number, we placed ourselves under a sort of honourable engagement to bring to a close our observations on the Dissenting Press, by adverting to the object, character, position, and prospects, of "THE LIBRARY FOR THE TIMES." It would be unnecessary, we believe, so far as regards the readers of the *Nonconformist*, to describe the motives which prompted this enterprise, or the several steps taken by its projectors to usher it into existence. This journal has already furnished a sufficient record of the facts relating to the new Publication Scheme of the British Anti-state-church Association, to keep the minds of its readers fully informed upon the subject. Nevertheless, there are two or three things we wish to say concerning it, for the utterance of which we could find no fitter opportunity than the present.

"THE LIBRARY FOR THE TIMES," then, although it contemplates an ultimate object which suitably connects it with the British Anti-state-church Association, must not be regarded as a depository of the facts, illustrations, statistical information, and logical argument, which are relied upon in justification of Dissent, or of an aggressive movement against politico-ecclesiastical institutions. It addresses itself not to Nonconformists specially, but to the reading classes of the nation without any distinction. It aims to originate and collect a literature both varied and extensive, freed from those prejudices which the exclusive patronage of the two universities, the wealth, political power, and social *prestige* of the National Church, and the known predilections of the Court, Parliament, and Administration of these realms, have unhappily mixed up with the greater proportion of literary effort in this country. Its first care will be, to publish works worthy of perusal for their own sake. Its second, to see to it, that the matter of those works is not tainted by the prevailing spirit of the times, in regard to the Church Establishment; and that their general tendency is such as to assist mental culture, without dropping into the soil, by the process resorted to, the seeds of evil principles, or supplying nutriment to promote their growth, if, perchance, they have already been sown by other hands. The end kept in view may be considered as having a controversial aspect. The means and agency employed will be almost exclusively educational, in the higher and larger sense of that term. To supply the literary wants, and meet the literary tastes, of these times, and, in doing so, to give an impulse to those principles which result from the study and appreciation of Christian truth, is the special object of the enterprise to which we are now alluding. Hence, "THE LIBRARY FOR THE TIMES" is designed to take in a great breadth and variety of literary topics—history, biography, philosophy, fiction, poetry—the greater part of which will be made tributary, more or less, to the diffusion of right habits of thinking upon the most prominent and pressing question of the age. Hitherto, its plan has been to bring out some publication every successive month, larger or smaller, cheaper or more expensive, as the subject and the occasion may require. It is bound down to no technical rules. It is confined to no circle of writers. It can hardly be said to be excluded from any topics likely to prove interesting or instructive. And if the idea which it is meant to embody be adequately realized, it will answer to its name, and constitute, in every important respect, a LIBRARY FOR THE TIMES.

The Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association, in launching this enterprise, have been at once bold and cautious—bold, in taking upon themselves so onerous a responsibility—cautious, in attempting to secure for it a pecuniary reserve, requisite for its spirited conduct and permanent success. They asked of the friends of the Association a fund of £2,000, as the working capital they would require to prevent their drawing upon the general funds of the society, and thus crippling its more direct operations. Their appeal has been very spontaneously and liberally responded to. They have not, indeed, received donations to the full amount which they originally judged, and still judge, to be necessary; but they have realized, we believe, two-thirds, at least, of the proposed fund. At the outset, S. Morley, Esq., offered to give a donation of £100 towards the object, if nine others could be found willing to contribute each an equal sum. Five gentlemen, we believe, have already accepted this challenge, nor do we by any means despair of the whole number being completed. The remaining moiety will be made up by smaller donations.

The books hitherto published need no description from us in this place. It may suffice to say that they have been noticed approvingly by journals, literary and political, sympathizing, in no respect, that we are aware of, with the special object of the enterprise. For ourselves, we should have read most of them with high satisfaction, even if we had been utterly ignorant of the sources from which they come, and of the leading design with which they are published. It is, moreover, our confident conviction, based upon an intimate knowledge of the facts of the case, that the literary merit of forthcoming volumes will be fully equal to that of any which have yet appeared, and, in some cases, will command the attention and respect of the highest literary circles. The volumes are tastefully got up, and their price places them within easy reach of most. They are thus equally fitted for the drawing-room and the study.

It may interest our readers to be informed, that the commercial aspect of the enterprise fully equals, if it do not surpass, the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. Regard being had to the difficulties with which it has had to contend, and the impediments thrown in its way, of which we have given some description in a previous paper, "THE LIBRARY FOR THE TIMES" has won for itself a position which must be gratifying to all who have taken an interest in the scheme. We believe it will prove a permanently successful undertaking. We are thoroughly convinced that it *may*, if the friends of the cause will but exert themselves, according to their opportunities, to give circulation to the volumes thus brought out. We cannot conceive of a class of works more suitable for Sunday-school and vestry libraries, for book-clubs, or for mechanics' institutions; whilst we venture to affirm that they will satisfy those higher literary demands which the bookshelf of the student, and of the cultivated classes, is supposed to render necessary. We recommend this project to the efforts of our friends with the most unhesitating assent of our judgment, as well as with the heartiest good-will.

Here, then, at least, is "a hopeful experiment." Here is a point upon which all who mourn the low position of the Dissenting press may concentrate their energies with flattering prospects of success. The design is a worthy one, and must not, *shall not*, if we can prevent it, be suffered to languish or fail in its execution. The motives which might prompt our friends to liberality and activity are numerous, various, and powerful. We might, if we would, appeal to their concern for their own honour, and that of the body with which they are connected — to the attachment they cherish for the cause of free, as opposed to State-shackled, religion—to their calm common-sense, which knows how to seek remote ends by means which, though slow, are sure, and which in all similar undertakings have proved effective—to their patriotism, which, if enlightened, will urge them to encourage whatever may liberate their countrymen from narrow and mischievous prejudices—to their domestic interests which are identified with the family culture of whatever can furnish minds with points of contact, and with a community of sentiment and principle—and to their religion, which enforces upon them its own claim for release from the polluting embrace of worldly statesmen, and which exhorts them whatever their hands find to do, "to do it with all their might." But we will not dwell upon these considerations—not at this stage of the enterprise, at all events. We prefer to leave our friends to the counsel of their own thoughts, and the nobler impulses of their own nature—to rely upon the dictates of their own good sense, and the force of their avowed principles. We conclude, therefore, in the language of the illustrious Kossuth, uttered with earnest emphasis by him in friendly intercourse with a few admirers, "Time is money—whatever is to be done let it be done quickly—let it be done forthwith." We echo this advice. We wish we could throw into it all the thrilling fervour of tone and manner with which we heard it pronounced. Wanting that ability, we the more unreservedly commit this hopeful experiment to the sympathy, liberality, and active effort of those who take an interest in it. If they, as men in earnest, will but bid it prosper, prosper it will, in spite of every hindrance.

EVIDENCE ON CHURCH RATES.

It is generally known that a select committee of the House of Commons sat during the latter half of the last session "to consider the law of church-rates, and the difference of practice which exists in various parts of the country in the assessment and levy of such rates." The committee consisted of Mr. Trelawny, chairman, Sir Robert H. Inglis, Mr. Henley, Sir David Dundas, Mr. Bright, Mr. Pole Carew, Mr. Alexander Hope, Mr. Horsman, Sir C. Douglas, Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. John Ellis, Sir John Duckworth, Mr. John George Smyth, Mr. Littleton, and Mr. Heyworth. Only a small minority of these gentlemen are Dissenters, and probably a considerable majority are favourable to church-rates in one form or another. The committee having been obtained by Mr. Trelawny and Mr. Hardcastle, who are opposed to church-rates, the greater number of the witnesses summoned were those who had complaints to make of the grievance, though both sides brought evidence. The following gentlemen gave evidence in opposition to church-rates: — Mr. George Offor, of Hackney; Mr. Samuel Courtauld, of Braintree; Mr. William Pritchard, a proctor in Doctors' Commons; Mr. Apsley Pellatt, of London; Mr. Hull Terrell, solicitor, secretary to the Deputies of the Three Denominations; Mr. John Flamank, of Tavistock; Mr. John Hodgkin, a retired barrister of the Society of Friends; Rev. A. C. Wright, Independent minister of Melbourn; Mr. Edward Baines, of Leeds; Mr. Jonathan Couch, of Lansalloes, in Cornwall; Mr. Isaac Bass, a member of the Society of Friends at Brighton; Mr. W. H. Black, of Whitechapel, London; and Mr. John Manning, of Orlingbury, Northamptonshire. On the opposite side, giving evidence in support of church-rates, were the following; viz.—Mr. A. C. Veley, the churchwarden of Braintree; the Rev. C. Burney, of Braintree; Mr. Ralph Barnes, registrar of the diocese of Exeter; the Rev. W. Selwyn, of Melbourn; and Sir John Dodson, the Queen's advocate. There were also several witnesses, who, whilst themselves Churchmen, gave evidence against the present system of church-rates, and either for

their entire abolition or very great modification; viz.—the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, Judge of the Consistory Court of London; Mr. John Mellor, barrister; the Rev. Richard Burgess, of Chelsea; Mr. Reid Newsome, of Leeds; and the Rev. F. Wade, of Goldenhill, Staffordshire.

There has just issued from the Government printing-press a blue-book of nearly 800 pages, containing a report of the evidence given before the committee. The committee make no summary of the evidence, nor any suggestions founded upon it; and will, therefore, probably be reappointed next session. There can be no objection, however, to the public being made familiar with the statements and opinions of which the legislature is thus far in possession.

We may say of the witnesses *against* church-rates, that they unanimously regarded them as altogether unjust towards Dissenters, and, in many cases, offensive to their consciences—as producing much irritation and strife in parishes, and frequently oppression to those who conscientiously resisted them—as shown to be unnecessary, both by the provision which Dissenters make for the maintenance of their worship, and by the ease with which Churchmen support their churches and worship when deprived of church-rates—as uncertain in regard to the state of the law, and entailing very heavy expenses by the proceedings in the ecclesiastical courts—and as injurious to the peace and character of the Church itself. Many cases were given of great injustice suffered by Dissenters, and many others of successful resistance to church-rates.

The witnesses *in support* of the present system upheld it as in accordance with ancient law and usage, and needful for the support of the Church, but as still more needful to vindicate the principle of an establishment. Not one of them, however, denied the great practical inconveniences of the system, or the necessity of altering it, either by making the law more stringent, or the mode of recovering the rates more simple and easy.

Of the *third class* of witnesses, Dr. Lushington declared his own opinion against the modern decision, that a minority of a vestry could lay a church-rate; he acknowledged the great undesirableness and injustice of the system; and, whilst desirous to maintain some legal provision for the free accommodation of the poor in the churches, he admitted the legal difficulties of the case, and also the hardships to Dissenters. Mr. Mellor, the barrister, as the result of his own experience in the courts, took much the same view as Dr. Lushington. The Rev. Richard Burgess admitted the great evils of the present system, and suggested a resort to pew-rents in the churches; but acknowledged his opinions were crude, and rested on no clear principle. Mr. Reid Newsome gave the result of his own experience as churchwarden of Headingley, in the borough of Leeds, where he had succeeded in raising a church-rate from the Churchmen by a fair assessment, and excusing the Dissenters; he recommended the general adoption of a plan like this. The Rev. F. Wade showed that Churchmen are sometimes aggrieved by having to pay two church-rates, one to a district church, and the other to a mother church.

It will be scarcely possible, within our limits, to give a complete abstract of the large body of evidence thus classified; but we propose to give, as occasion may serve, specimen extracts from each of the three kinds of testimony. We begin with the first witness, George Offor, Esq., a magistrate, the owner of large property in the parish of Whitechapel, and a resident in the parish of South Hackney.

As to the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, Mr. Offor deposed that they have a local act, providing for the repairs of the church by an annual rate; the trustees having the power, if the vestry refuse, to make it. On this it is asked:—

What has been the result of the working of the act as to church-rates?—(*Answer.*) The working of the act went on very well till within about fifteen years, and then came a great outcry with regard to church-rates. Dissenters multiplied. The parish is very full of Jews; they form a very great proportion of the inhabitants; and the end was, that in vestry assembled the vestry would not have made a rate at all, but for the power which the trustees had to make it, and then, finding that they had the power, they gave them the smallest nominal rate which it was possible to find, namely, a farthing in the pound.

What has been the consequence with respect to the state of the church; has the church wanted repairs in consequence of that?—It did want repairs, and the parishioners who used the church raised a very liberal contribution, a private subscription, and that, aided by the farthing in the pound, has enabled them to keep the church in very proper order. I allude now to the church having got out of repair about six years ago; since then a farthing in the pound has kept it in its proper order, with the voluntary donations of those who attend. I would beg to observe, that the recovery of the church-rate is simplified by this local act; they cannot go to the Ecclesiastical Court, but they are bound to recover it as poor-rate is recovered, by a simple process before a magistrate, and a warrant of distraint. But it had a very frightful effect upon the parishes in some respects. . . . that of making one sect in the parish obnoxious to another sect; it created a vast deal of ill-will; there were great struggles to get majorities in the vestry, with regard to the smallness of the rate, and they went to such an extent that upon one occasion, when the church party beat the other party, they absolutely had a hurrah in the middle of the church; a thing which frightens one; the idea of matters of that kind in a church devoted to religious purposes; and I heard oaths sworn in the body of the church, from the violence of feeling which was excited by this attempt to make Jews and Dissenters pay for an Episcopalian church.

The ultimate consequence was, that the voluntary principle was appealed to; and in one year, £1,100 or £1,200 was raised by subscription for the repair of the church.

Sir R. H. Inglis, and others of his party, tried hard to get from the witness an acknowledgment that he, as an owner of property, would benefit by the refusal of the rate; that as he bought the property subject to that deduction, and its value would be enhanced by its cessation. Mr. Offor readily contended that the imposition made no perceptible difference to the purchaser, and that it was the occupant who was taxed:—

Did you or did you not understand that your property, not with reference to your own person, but your property owned by you or occupied by your tenants, was bought by you, was owned by you, and was occupied by them subject to church-rate, just as much as it was subject to the poor-rate?—No, I never had the slightest idea of the kind, nor have I now.

Have you not stated to the committee, that the law of the land and the local act governing Whitechapel, alike prescribe a certain mode of collecting a certain sum, in reference to the repairs of the church?—Certainly, from the occupier, and that for the services which he has received at church; I always supposed so.

Will you be pleased to point out where there is any reference to the services rendered to the party in church, as the ground upon which church-rate or any other rate is imposed?—I cannot find it in any act of Parliament.

Is it not the fact that the property is assessed and not the person?—No, the person; I am quite certain that the liability is upon the occupier and not upon the landlord, and I show it by this fact—that in Hackney, where I reside, I myself am charged with church-rate for the house in which I reside; I myself am charged for eight houses in the immediate neighbourhood with poor-rate and with highway-rate, and they charge me with sewer-rate also, but they never charge me with church-rate—they always go to the occupier, and they rate each occupier distinctly. I may have been in error, but all my life I have thought that the occupier was the only person who was liable to pay for spiritual advice and assistance. . . .

I understand you to say, that in your judgment the rate in Whitechapel, which is the parish to which we are alluding, is a tax upon the occupier?—Yes, in all parishes.

That is to say, it is a personal tax, ascertained in amount according to the value of the tenement he occupies?—Yes.

Do you know whether, in this act of Parliament, a personal remedy against the occupier, beyond that of distress upon his goods, and of commitment to gaol for non-payment, exists?—I believe it does not.

That clearly makes out that it is a personal tax?—Yes, he is liable.

Can you tell the committee whether a house, being unoccupied, is rated or not?—I know it is not rated.

Then clearly it is a tax upon the person of the occupier, ascertained in amount in virtue of his occupation, and not a tax upon the property, as it is not payable when the house is not occupied?—Certainly; that applies also to poor-rate and highway-rate, but land-tax and sewer-rate go over the property as property, and the landlord is bound to pay them.

From his experience in Hackney, Mr. Offor narrates a tragical history—three respectable men killed by church-rate litigation. The excitement arose from the seizure, for church-rates, of a Mr. Clarke's music-stool; which, as the humorous Mr. A. B. Hope observed, "put them all out of tune." That was in South Hackney—not the mother parish of St. John's. As to that, it is asked:—

Were there ever church-rate disputes in the mother parish?—Yes, very awful ones. The church-rate made in 1840 became a subject of litigation. A man named Nunn, a carpenter, but I believe a very good-meaning man, a pious man, was summoned, and he declared that he believed the church-rate to be illegal. In consequence of that he was cited to the Ecclesiastical Court, and I hold in my hand a copy of Dr. Lushington's judgment in that case.

What is the cause? The cause is Varty and Mopsey *v.* Nunn; the amount to be recovered was 3s. 4d.; the costs were about £250; and the judgment of Dr. Lushington shows the very extraordinary state of the law upon the subject of church-rates.

What year was that in?—It was in 1841; the judgment is dated the 29th of November. The question . . . went through very serious litigation, both parties dreaded the event, and I believe both parties being prepared to receive notice that they were defeated. Everything was done to save expenses that could be. I interfered myself with the churchwardens, who happened to be my personal friends, and did everything which was possible to keep temper as far as we could. But Dr. Lushington, in his judgment, says, "I have already said that it is no easy matter to discover the true meaning of the local act," that is, the Hackney local act, "and to reconcile the discrepancies which there appear; but that local act is light itself compared with the obscurity of the church-building statutes." So that it appeared that there was vast difficulty in the way of a judge even forming his opinion. . . . The end of it was that he considered that the rate was good, and, therefore, it was confirmed. I need not repeat the technical mode in which he delivers it.

Was any appeal made from that judgment?—There was no appeal. The expenses were so great that Mr. Nunn, being a poor man, was fearful of the consequences. Mr. Nunn soon afterwards went mad, I believe arising from the worry that he was in, and died in a madhouse. Mr. Varty, the churchwarden, appeared exceedingly hurt at the whole affair; he was treated with a great deal of indignity by many of his neighbours, who formerly had respected him, and he died very shortly after. Mr. Mopsey, the other churchwarden, in a few years also fell.

You say "fell;" do you mean that he died from that decision?—I think the decision killed them—the agitation, the uneasiness, and anxiety. I do believe that these three men would have been living now, if it had not been for that litigation

Do you give the committee to understand, that those parties, Messrs Varty and Mopsey, the churchwardens who brought the suit, and Mr. Nunn, against whom the suit was brought, the parties who gained and lost the suit, equally perished in consequence of that decision? That has been my impression, and has been ever since, from private conversation which I had with them, that they were worried to death.

Was it not notorious, that they suffered severely in mind from the mode in which they were treated by their neighbours, as I understand you?—Yes, no doubt; Mr. Mopsey left the parish very soon after and died.

Do you mean to say that they suffered from the decision, or from the anxiety and agitation in which they were kept?—It is merely supposition; my opinion is, that it was the anxiety and agitation and misery attending that frightful suit.

You stated that you had had conversations with these gentlemen; how long after this event was it?—At the time.

Before the decision?—Before the decision.

Then there might have been anxiety as to the result of the decision?—They were exceedingly anxious, and they regretted exceedingly that they had ever brought the suit. Mr. Varty told me it was not his doing, for he wished to live in peace with his neighbours, but he was pushed on to it, and he regretted it exceedingly.

What age were those gentlemen?—Mr. Varty was about 60; Mr. Mopsey, I should think, 58; and Mr. Nunn, about 58; they were all gentlemen well on in life.

Were they hale persons in their general health?—They were much as gentlemen are at that age; there was no peculiar infirmity about any of them.

Persons about the age of 58 or 60 are very apt to die, are they not?—I have lived beyond it—I have not felt that aptitude yet.

Was the agitation and excitement very general amongst the parishioners?—Very much so; we had meetings of 1,200 at a time.

Did it lead to much acrimony of feeling amongst them?—Very great indeed; I regret it exceedingly.

Were there any other parishioners who you think suffered in their health, in consequence of that excitement?—I do not think it did any good, but I cannot say that any suffered; I did not suffer myself, though I was very much mixed up with it, but I was not threatened to be sent to Newgate for the rest of my life as poor Mr. Nunn was, till we raised the money; I recollect it cost me £10, and many of my neighbours considerable amounts.

Did Mr. Nunn obey the sentence of the court?—He did not, but a subscription was raised, I believe.

He did not go to prison?—No, he did not go to prison, but he fully expected it.

In felicitous contrast with this is another passage of Mr. Offor's "parochial reminiscences." He had lived in three parishes:—

The first parish, I should state, was the happiest parish, and I believe is the happiest parish in London; they have no church, no church-rate at least, and that is the parish of St. Peter-ad-Vincula, in the Tower of London and the Tower Without; there I spent fifty years as happily as it was possible; Churchmen and Dissenters were all perfectly as kind to each other as they could be; but the Board of Ordnance supported the fabric of the church and provided everything, so that there was no church-rate to set us together by the ears; when I left and went to Hackney it was a very sad thing.

Here is a little bit of information about South Hackney that some of our readers in that locality may like to see:—

You stated that the parish church of South Hackney contained 800?—It will seat about 800, but may be increased; at present there are no galleries.

And that the Dissenting places of worship would accommodate 3,000?—More than that.

Do you mean the committee to understand that there is no other place of worship connected with the Established Church, in the parish of South Hackney, except that church which does at this moment seat 800?—Certainly.

There is no chapel of ease?—No.

No proprietary church?—No; the old chapel was pulled down on building this new church, but I think, in course of time, if their congregation increases they will put galleries up; it is now a new church, and a very handsome one, a very noble one.

And the only church in the parish?—The only church in South Hackney.

What is the population of South Hackney?—The population in 1841 was 6,889. I should think this year, from the number of buildings that have been erected, it would be 50 per cent. more. I think we shall number very nearly at all events 9,000 inhabitants.

You have stated that the new church seats 800?—Yes.

How many did the old church seat?—I should think about 600, or about 500; it was a chapel of ease.

You have stated that in Hackney there are three places of worship other than the church; are they in South Hackney?—Yes, all.

Are there others in other parts of the parish?—Yes, a great number in Hackney.

And I think you said that some of these places of worship had been built seventy years ago?—Yes; I should think Dr. Burder's, as it is called, must have been, or more than that; it was Matthew Henry's, who wrote the Commentary on the Bible; therefore it must be nearly 100 years ago.

Sir D. Dundas: It must be more than that?—More than that, I have no doubt.

Mr. Offor had several times been asked the ground of his objection to church-rates, and replied that he had an invincible repugnance to the compulsory maintenance of religious institutions. Some of the committee seemed to have tried to "fog" the witness—and not quite unsuccessfully—as to pew-rents; asking whether those payments in Dissenting chapels are not virtually as compulsory as legal exactions; but the witness adhered to his opinion that pew-rents everywhere—that is, "where the gospel is faithfully preached"—would be sufficient for the maintenance of divine worship. Some of the committee seemed incredulous that the people would do this "from the fear and love of God." Others were concerned for the "heathen parts of our country," as Mr. Offor startled them by putting it: Sir H. R. Inglis is the interpellator:—

You assume that where the gospel is faithfully preached, there will be such fear of God and such love of him, that the people will voluntarily contribute of their substance?—I have no doubt about it.

Does not that imply a previous state, at all events, in which impression is made upon the hearts and consciences of the people; and what would you do in the intermediate period, when in a half-heathen population, a good minister for the first time makes his appearance in a parish?—I would support him as a missionary sent out to the heathen would be supported; I hope there are no such places in England.

Will you state what you mean the committee to understand by the use of the expression that you would support him as a missionary; do you mean that the nation should support him as a missionary?—No, only the Christian part of it.

Then would you leave to the voluntary liberality of the Christian people throughout England the maintenance of a missionary clergyman in Cornwall, or in Cumberland, or in Kent, wherever need might call?—Yes, certainly.

Do you conceive that the religious state of the people is better provided for under such a plan as that which you suggest, than it is under the existing state of things, which for 800 years, if not for 1,000 years, has founded in every parish a fabric for the worship of Almighty God, that fabric to be supported by property thereto adjoining?—I think my system would be far better; the thousand years have produced no good fruit in those places, or so little that it is deeply to be regretted.

Mr. Offor might have added, the fact of such missionary labours being wanted, is sufficiently condemnatory of the plan "which for 800 years, if not for 1,000 years, has founded in every parish a fabric for the worship of Almighty God."

The witness drew a distinction between church-rate and tithe, and acknowledged he had no objection to pay the latter:—

"In what particular do you object to pay church-rates, and would not object to pay tithe provided it was so applied?—Because the church-rate is for the maintaining of the divine service, as it is called; the providing of surplices and a variety of other things to which tithe does not apply, that would apply to other objects.

I understood you to say that according to your notion, tithe originally was so applied, and that it would be a good thing so to apply it now; was I correct in understanding that?—No, I think the idea was that tithe was intended for education, to promote hospitality, and also to conduct the public service; and under present circumstances I should not object to the tithe being paid, but should hope to see it properly applied.

In your words "properly applied," should you comprise applying it to maintain the fabric of the church, and to pay for the surplices and the beadles' hats, and those other things to which you seem to take special objection?—I think to the support of the fabric it would be very properly applied. I doubt very much whether to any other thing.

If I understand it rightly, your objection does not apply in the same degree to a church-rate for the maintenance of the fabric of the church as it does to buy the beadle's hat?—Certainly not.

Presently Mr. Offor gave a reason for the preference that must have suggested sacrilege to some of his hearers:—"I should hardly object even to keep up the fabric of the churches, because I hope some day, they will be differently employed to what they are now."

We can only further say, of Mr. Offor's evidence, that in reply to the repeated inquiry, "Would you object to the appropriation of the church-rate to educational purposes?" he answered, emphatically, No!

IMPORTANT SECESSION FROM THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE CONNEXION.

There are now not fewer than seven regular ministers in open opposition to the Wesleyan Conference. To the Rev. Messrs. Everett, Bromley, Dunn, Griffith (expelled), Rowland and Burnett (suspended), must now be added the Rev. Mr. Manly, for many years a missionary in Jamaica. His quarrel with the Conference originated in local matters; but he avows, and with distinguished ability maintains, the same principles of ecclesiastical polity as the gentlemen above named. It is stated that several missionaries are deemed not unlikely to follow his example; as in Jamaica, New Zealand, Natal, and in other quarters, much dissatisfaction exists. The ground of Mr. Manly's dispute with the missionary authorities may be gleaned from the following passage:—"The key-note of the connexion is struck in City-road or in Bishopsgate-street-within; and whoever refuses to repeat and prolong the sound, becomes marked and marred. Because Mr. Edney and other ministers in Jamaica called a Special District Meeting, to try the chairman for attempting to introduce an unqualified person into the ministry illegally, in compliance with Dr. Beecham's orders on behalf of Dr. Bunting's relative—but because, in doing so, they committed an informality easily accounted for and peculiarly venial, on account of a queer division of the island into sectional districts—they were severely censured by the Missionary Committee; suspected of evil designs of which they were incapable; taxed with the costs of the meeting; and banished from the island as disgraced malefactors; and, to consummate this process of tyranny and injustice, the Missionary Secretaries and Treasurers induced the Missionary Committee, without knowing the case or the reasons for the measure, to send out Mr. R. Young to Jamaica, from the pastoral care of a London circuit, with special powers, and a clerical gown and hat, and at a very heavy expense to the Mission Fund. And when the chairman of the Jamaica district called about half of the ministers together, at great inconvenience, and on the eve of the annual meeting, to try a minister for writing himself a private letter, the Mission-house arbitrarily and unconstitutionally upheld and commended him, and attempted to depreciate and counteract the Minor District Meeting that had justly censured him, and had adjudged him to pay all the costs. And for this, too, the Conference eulogizes the Missionary Secretaries. Surely, large committees, besprinkled with clerical nominees, and large conferences, too, are vain, when a clique or a bureaucracy thus 'wields the arsenal and fulmines over Greece.'"

The seceder has kept from his distant post of labour an eagerly observant eye on the proceedings of the Conference at home; and he comments, with deserved severity, on the expulsions which have kindled so much indignation in this country. With such policy, he declares he cannot be conjoined. "Calmly, deliberately, and in the fear of God, I renounce them. Some may condemn me for the sacrifice I have made, and for the risks I have run, but my 'rejoicing is this, the testimony of my conscience that in simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, but by the grace of God, I have had my conversation in the world, and more abundantly to you-ward.' I exult in my freedom, with 'all the world before me where to choose, and Providence my guide.' I gave myself to Methodism at an early age, and clung to it through opposition and difficulty. I have served it in the forest-wilds and snowy-fields of Canada, and in the scorching plains of tropical Jamaica. I have resisted its tyranny and corruption—wondered, with indignation, at its strange and loathsome development—tested its highest court of judicature—and waited in vain for signs of amendment; and now, before God and man, I clear myself of its leprosy and leaven. I leave it without stain or blame—for though I have had to impeach and prosecute others, I have myself neither stood at its bar to be tried, nor been summoned to appear, nor has anyone dared to accuse or 'question' me. I am thrust out of its domain, not by the power of man, but by the power of truth and conscience. Many of its members and some of its ministers I know and love, and hope to do so for ever; and should its 'Ichabod' be erased and its glory return, with due discrimination and deference I shall greatly rejoice. In resigning and renouncing my ecclesiastical relationship to the Wesleyan Conference, I am in alliance, treaty, or correspondence, with no party, denomination, or ecclesiastical agent whatever. I am perfectly unfettered and unpledged. I have not made the service of Methodism a stepping-stone to another sphere of labour, or hoarded and invested the clippings of its salary to sustain me in my severance. My conduct bids defiance to the suspicions and whispers of evil-minded or cold-hearted men; and, whatever be the place or circumstances of my future days, I hope and purpose to be always acting consistently with my principles, honestly towards men, and humbly and obediently towards God."

Episcopal Charges—Oxford and Manchester.—The Bishop of Oxford commenced the triennial visitation of his diocese on Thursday, at Aylesbury. The charge condemns the neglect of *common* prayer in churches: that is, of people uniting heartily and audibly with the minister—objects to the Sunday-school children being separated from their parents during divine worship—recommends uniformity of worship and obedience to canonical rules—then goes on to speak highly of diocesan training institutions—claims for the clergy of the Church of England the real superintendence of education for the people—and denounces both the Manchester systems. With regard to State co-operation in aid of education, the bishop advises the clergy to accept it—management clauses and all, by all means—and to say nothing against such aid until they find they can do without it. His lordship proceeds to speak hopefully of the measures adopted for rescuing erring women from the sin into which they have fallen, and from its consequences. In touching on the "Papal Movement," the bishop claims for the Church of England full apostolical jurisdiction over all Christian people, to whom, however, full toleration of opinion is not denied by law. On "Baptismal Regeneration," he expresses his own affirmative opinion forcibly; but recommends, most warmly, a tolerant course as the best to be exhibited towards those who hold, and have the liberty of holding, other sentiments. As warmly does his lordship recommend the summoning of Convocation, with a good admixture of lay representatives therein. The most interesting passage in the charge, however, is an eloquent outburst against Romanism. The bishop says that what is required to secure us against Romish corruption is not argument, but watchfulness over our feelings, which Romanism first assails. He traces graphically the downward and rapid course which a man makes who allows his feelings to be overcome; and he denounces in plain terms every attempt, on the part of the Transitionist clergy in the Church, to introduce therein Romish observances and customs. Quite as admirable—in its way—is the succeeding burst against the infidelity which, while affecting a respect for Christianity, denies the authority of the Scriptures wherein it is revealed, and acknowledges no spiritual agency except that of the Creator and the individual's own soul.——The Bishop of Manchester delivered on Saturday, at Bolton, his first charge since the erection of the see. His discourse contrasts in nearly every particular with that of his brother bishop. He contends, indeed, for the consentaneousness of the people with the minister in worship, but puts a liberal construction on the directions of the rubric. He would allow a large interpretation of the creeds of the Church, and thinks lawyers better adapted than bishops to settle who are qualified to enjoy its temporalities. The baptismal controversy and the admission of Jews to Parliament are next touched on; and a hearty good word is said for a system of national religious education, from the religious influence of which Dissenters may be permitted, at their own peril, to remove their children.

Irish Converts from Romanism.—In consequence of the persecution to which these converts have been exposed, a society was lately formed for the purpose of their protection. In the first report of that society, appears the following statement:—"His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has authorized the committee of the Society for Protecting the Rights of Conscience to publish the following statement, being the substance of his reply to a gentleman who wrote to him respecting the conversions, and attributed them to direct or indirect bribery, by persons availing themselves of the famine. His Grace stated he would not undertake to prove that no instance of bribery had occurred; but he had made a most rigid inquiry, and none had come to his knowledge; and as a general rule the very reverse was the fact; that he was prepared to prove that the greater number of the converts had not only obtained no temporal advantage, but had been exposed to the most merciless persecution. He could also prove that several priests had given out that such and such bribes were offered as the price of conformity; and had been so far believed that people had come to the Protestant minister offering to conform for 'a consideration,' though there was no foundation for any such notion except the priest's assertion; and that he could produce instances of a bonus having been offered to the converts to induce them to return to the Romish communion. When the author of this charge was entreated to specify any case that had come to his knowledge, he adduced one, and only one such case of supposed bribery, which was one that had occurred above sixteen years before the famine began!"

The Protestant Alliance is at length fairly in the field. At the last meeting of the general committee—present, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Ducie, Lord H. Cholmondeley, Hon. A. Kinnaird, Hon. Captain Maude, Admiral Hope, the Revs. Daniel Wilson, E. Auriol, Thomas Nolan, Capel Molyneux, Dr. Bunting, Dr. Tidman, Dr. Steane, Thomas Binney, Charles Prest; Admiral Vernon Harcourt, Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., Chas. Frewin, Esq., M.P., &c., &c., it was unanimously resolved, to commence without delay a vigorous agitation against the longer continuance of the endowment of the Romish College of Maynooth.

"The Liberty of Prophesying"—from Paper.—The *Arbroath Guide* has an account of a meeting of the local presbytery of the original Secession Church, which was held to take into consideration a charge brought by the Kirk Session against the Rev. Mr. Sandison, of "reading and not preaching his sermons." The minute of the session was first read, after which the same was fully replied to by Mr. Sandison. The rev. gentleman made sundry pungent and telling remarks in defence of the course which he adopted. Several of the members thereafter delivered their opinions, some of them at considerable length. The whole of the members, though opposed to the reading of sermons, agreed, under the circumstances (personal infirmity) to allow Mr. Sandison the use of his notes.

The Liverpool County Court Inquiry.—The Earl of Carlisle, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, opened his inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Ramshay, at Preston, on Wednesday. Four counsel—Sergeant Wilkins, Mr. Ovens, Mr. Sowtorn and Mr. Thorburne, appeared for Mr. Ramshay,—Mr. Monk and Mr. Tindal Atkinson for the Memorialists. Among the witnesses have been Mr. R. Gladstone, late Mayor of Liverpool, some other leading townsmen, and Sir George Stephen. Mr. Gladstone gave his opinion that Mr. Ramshay is monomaniacal on the point of the sacredness of his person and the extent of his judicial powers. It was proved that he had threatened to indict Mr. Gladstone and all the other witnesses on the present inquiry, for conspiracy. One man gave evidence to the effect that he had been sentenced to pay a fine of five shillings, or to be imprisoned seven days, for putting on his hat in the ante-room of the Court. He told the judge he was a poor man, and had only a shilling, and hoped his lordship would be merciful as he meant no offence, but the judge still sentenced him to Lancaster Gaol. Lord Carlisle: "What, after you had twice apologized, my man?" Witness: "Yes, your honour, and after taking me to Preston, the bailiff missed the train, and kept me in Preston all night and all day Sunday, and when I was discharged from Lancaster Castle I had only 8d. left, and had to walk all the way back to Liverpool. His lordship (the Earl of Carlisle) manifested great distress (annoyance would be too weak a word), as Mr. Ramshay, at the conclusion of the witness's evidence, borrowed half-a-sovereign from Mr. Thorburne, the barrister, and presented it to the witness Just previously, Mr. Ramshay had interrupted his counsel, to the mortification of Mr. Sergeant Wilkins, who said, "If Mr. Ramshay would be advised by me, he would take a horse and go into the country until this inquiry is over." On Friday, the counsel for Mr. Ramshay asked for a long adjournment, to get up the defence; but Lord Carlisle observed that little had been brought forward that Mr. Ramshay might not have expected, and that has not long been matter of public notoriety. The proceedings were therefore resumed on Monday; but the council again begged for time, and were allowed another day.

A Young Cotswold-hill Farmer has been lodged in Gloucester County-gaol, on the charge of having shot his aged father, in cool blood. The son was an illegitimate, and as no apparent motive existed for the deed, it is expected that the defence will be that of insanity.

Of the articles found in the Crystal Palace by the police between the 1st of May and 24th of October, 5,167, 1,849 have been restored, and 3,318 yet lie at the office awaiting the application of their owners.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

HARTLEPOOL.—A public meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening last, when, owing to a public announcement that a deputation from the Parent Association, consisting of the Rev. J. G. Miall, of Bradford, and J. C. Williams, Esq., of London, was to be present, there was a numerous attendance. Besides the deputation, the Revs. Mr. Douglas (United Presbyterian), Mr. Lewin (Independent), and Mr. Adams (Town Missionary), took part in the proceedings. A hearty vote of thanks was given to the gentlemen of the deputation, who, in the course of their long and eloquent addresses, were repeatedly cheered. The same also was awarded to the Rev. Mr. Lewin, for his conduct in the chair; and to the magistrates for the use of the Town Hall.—*Abridged from local paper.*

STOCKTON.—A public meeting was held in the Town Hall on Thursday evening to receive a deputation from the Anti-state-church Association. By half-past seven—the time announced for the meeting—the hall was crowded with a very respectable auditory, who evinced, by their attention to the addresses delivered, their interest in the subject of the meeting. On the motion of the Rev. W. Long, seconded by James Bowron, Esq., John Whalley, Esq., was called upon to preside. He opened the meeting with a general exposition of the principles on which the Anti-state-church Association is based, and a promise that any one having arguments to advance on the opposite side of the question should have a fair and impartial hearing. The resolutions, however, were carried with but one dissentient, a Wesleyan, who contented himself with simply voting against them. The Revs. Messrs. Hoskin (Wesleyan Association) and Gordon (United Presbyterian), with the deputation (the Rev. J. G. Miall and Mr. J. Carvell Williams), severally addressed the meeting. It appeared evident that the principles of the Association are making progress here.—*From a Correspondent.*

MIDDLESBOROUGH.—A public meeting on the separation of Church and State was held in the Town Hall on Friday evening, Isaac Wilson, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. J. G. Miall and Mr. J. C. Williams, a deputation from the Anti-state-church Association, addressed a large and attentive audience with good effect. This subject possesses peculiar interest to the inhabitants of this town from the fact, that the Church party, or rather a small faction of that party, have had recourse to unusual severity in the collection of church-rates from Dissenters, as well as endeavouring to force upon the inhabitants rates levied in direct violation of the prescribed legal forms. Within the last few months one church-rate has been quashed by the local magistrates as illegal, and a second is now resisted by many of the rate-payers on the same grounds, so that no steps are taken by the churchwardens to enforce it. By these circumstances, and the fact that the present clergyman has made himself so obnoxious to his parishioners as to empty his church and nearly destroy the Sunday-school in connexion therewith, the oppressive character of those laws which enforce the support of a State religion are brought out into strong relief; and the meeting was accordingly very animated and enthusiastic.—*From a Correspondent.*

FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.—This evening the Rev. J. G. Miall, and the Secretary, will attend a meeting at North Shields—visiting South Shields on the following day, and Scarborough on the 14th. Mr. Edward Miall, and the Rev. J. A. Baynes, will visit Huddersfield on the 17th—where a large and enthusiastic meeting is anticipated—proceeding to Glasgow on the 19th, to Edinburgh on the 20th, and Dunfermline on the 21st. The meeting for Perth is fixed for the 24th, and that at Aberdeen on the 25th. The same deputation will visit Montrose on the 26th, and Dundee on the 27th. Mr. Kingsley is announced to lecture at Cirencester and Fairford on the 13th and 14th; at Frome on the 18th; at Bristol on the 19th, 20th, and 21st; at Bath on the 24th; at Bridgwater on the 25th; and Glastonbury on the 26th. The meeting of the metropolitan members of the Council, adjourned from the 27th ult., is, we are informed, to be held at the society's offices at five o'clock on Tuesday next (the 18th inst.), when the subject of the best mode of agitating the Anti-state-church question in London will be fully discussed.

DEFOE'S HOUSE AT STOKE NEWINGTON.—This house is one which was occupied by the late William Frend, M.A., of the Rock Life-office, and which now belongs to his widow. It is on the south side of Church-street, a little to the east of Lordship-lane, or road, and has about four acres of ground attached, bounded on the west by a narrow footfal, once (if not still) called Cut-throat-land. Or it may be identified thus: take the map of Stoke Newington in Robinson's history of that place, London, 1820, 8vo, and look directly below the first "e" in "Church-street" Among the papers by which the house is held, is a copy of the enrolment of a surrender to the Lord of the Manor, dated February 26, 1740, in which the house is described as "heretofore in the tenure or occupation of Daniel Defoe." The history just mentioned states that he was living at Newington in 1709. There appears no reason to suppose that he built the house. Dr. Price lived for some years in it as the domestic chaplain of a subsequent owner.—*Notes and Queries.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THANKSGIVING FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The committee engaged in the conduct of the Sunday services at Exeter Hall during the summer, resolved to hold, on Thursday evening last, a public meeting in that edifice, to render a solemn acknowledgment to Almighty God for the auspicious manner in which the Exhibition had been begun, carried on, and ended, and for the success of those special services. Samuel Morley, Esq., took the chair at six o'clock, at which hour the spacious building was well filled. The Rev. Wm. Brock gave out a psalm, which was sung with great earnestness by the assembly, accompanied by the organ. R. A. Cooke, Esq., submitted a statement, the facts of which, with the exception of the following, have already appeared in these columns:—

The nature and aspect of the multitudes who assembled varied considerably at different periods. Thus, during the month of May, a large number evidently belonged to that class which is familiarly known as "well-to-do in the world." There were also more persons belonging to our London congregations this month than afterwards. June began with a reduction in the price of admission to the Exhibition, and there was a corresponding appearance in the audiences of the hall. In July, the effect of the cheap excursion trains was visible, but by the middle of August there was a marked and unmistakeable proof that hundreds of our artizan and labouring population were enjoying the privilege of a Sabbath at Exeter Hall.

The Revs. Dr. Hamilton, Baldwin Brown, and W. Brock, delivered appropriate and individually characteristic addresses. The Revs. S. Martin, Dr. Cox, J. Burnet, and T. Binney, offered prayer.

BIRMINGHAM.—JUBILEE AT MOUNT ZION CHAPEL.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new school-room in connexion with Mount Zion Chapel, Graham-street, and adjoining that place of worship, was performed on the afternoon of yesterday week, by the venerable Thomas Morgan, who acceded to the request of the committee that he would thus celebrate the fiftieth year of his public ministry in Birmingham. A large congregation, including nearly the whole of the Baptist and Independent ministers of the town and neighbourhood, were assembled at four o'clock, when Mr. Morgan, supported on the right and left by his successors—the Rev. Thomas Swan and the Rev. Isaac New—the respective ministers of Cannon-street and Bond-street Chapels, and followed by Mr. Joseph Sturge, Mr. J. C. Woodhill, Mr. George Edmonds, and a large party of friends, including the teachers and children of the Sunday Schools, proceeded to lay the corner-stone. In the course of a short address, delivered by Mr. Morgan, it was announced that the school-room about to be erected was to be considered as a practical testimony of the attachment of the congregation to the principle of extending popular education by voluntary efforts. Mr. W. Morgan stated, that the bottle deposited in the stone contained a copy of the *Baptist Magazine*, with his father's autograph on the cover, "aged 75 years and 10 months;" the names of the subscribers and children of the schools; the silver and copper coins of the present reign; and the *Nonconformist* newspaper, which had been substituted for the *Times*, lest the latter should contain an attack upon Kossuth, or some other good person or object, such as missions in India. Mr. Sturge briefly addressed the meeting. The national anthem was then sung, and the stone fixed in its place. After the completion of the ceremony, a party of from four to five hundred persons took tea in the chapel. Mr. J. C. Woodhill, the son of one of Mr. Morgan's earliest friends, occupied the chair, and in his opening address entered into some interesting historical reminiscences of the last half century, bearing testimony, in affectionate terms, to the unswerving integrity, consistency, and fidelity to the truth, which had characterised the whole life of the patriarch of the Birmingham ministry. Mr. Joseph Sturge congratulated the friends of voluntary religious education that their venerable guest had been enabled to join them in the practical recognition which their new school-room was intended to give of the activity and value of their principle. The Rev. Isaac New and the Rev. Brewin Grant also spoke to the same sentiment. The Rev. Thomas Swan spoke to the following sentiment:—"That the public career of the Rev. Thos. Morgan, prolonged for the unusual period of fifty years, during which he has fulfilled a course of useful, honourable, and consistent labour, in the high vocation of a Christian minister, is calculated to excite feelings of devout gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift." Their venerable friend had been spared to labour for half a century, during which period he had been instrumental in turning hundreds of immortal souls from darkness to light. Mr. Morgan was ordained in June, 1802, and he became pastor of Cannon-street Chapel, which was erected in his time. In 1811 he was compelled, by a long and severe affliction, to resign his spiritual charge. He first came to Cannon-street Chapel as a supply for one month, then he became a probationer, and afterwards was called to the pastorate of the church and congregation. Mr. Swan also read the address of Mr. Morgan on resigning his office, and the affectionate answer made by the congregation of Cannon-street Chapel on that occasion; and concluded by expressing his hope that at last their blessed Master would receive the soul of their aged friend, and pronounce upon him the welcome—"Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." The Rev. W. Landells expressed his gratification at a meeting to give honour to whom it was due; and dwelt upon the sublime character and position of the man whose hoary head was found in the way of righteousness. The Rev. J. A. James spoke to the following sentiment:—"The persevering exertions of our venerated friend, for the advancement of the spiritual interests of his fellow-man, entitle him to the affectionate esteem of the Christian community." It was now nearly, if not more than forty-seven years ago that he (Mr. James) first went down to Carr's-lane chapel; and as he drew near the chapel, with the palpitation of heart which might be supposed of a youth of nineteen drawing near to the scene of his labours, he met another congregation coming out, and meeting that which was preparing to go in, and to which he had to preach. The minister whom he then saw was a young man between twenty and thirty—now an old man between seventy and eighty. Through the blessing of God on Mr. Morgan's labours, Cannon-street chapel had been found too strait, and it was determined to take it down and build a larger. They applied to the congregation at Carr's-lane for the use of their chapel in the meantime, and that congregation, nothing loth, admitted them with great welcome. It was thus that his acquaintance with his excellent friend, Mr. Morgan, commenced. He (Mr. James) received an invitation to settle at Birmingham, and accepted it; but when he left the town, to complete his college course, it became a question whether the two congregations should not unite, and Mr. Morgan take the sole superintendency of the united congregations. So they united the two churches, for the Cannon-st. people wanted a chapel, and Carr's-lane congregation needed a pastor. It was agreed on all sides, with great good-will, that the congregation should continue united in Carr's-lane, and the two ministers be the alternate preachers. This continued twelve months; and thus was laid the basis of a friendship which had never been disturbed for a moment for nearly a jubilee. After dwelling with feeling eloquence on the age and reptutation of his friend, Mr. James reviewed the changes that had taken place during the half-century his friend had been connected with the Christian ministry—the three successive occupants of the British throne; the continental wars subsequent to the great revolution of France, with the rise, flourishing, and decay of the Bonaparte dynasty; half the conquest of India, the formation of all our great colonies, the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill, the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act, of parliamentary reform, the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the British colonies, the popular system of education for the people; the introduction of gas-light, steam-navigation, railways, and the electric telegraph. The religious changes had been equally numerous. The Missionary Society was just in its infancy when Mr. Morgan's ministry commenced, his predecessor being the first to put his hand to the work; the Tract Society was commencing its operations; the Bible Society was not then in existence; besides innumerable kinds of institutions. During this period, the population of Birmingham had nearly trebled; for when Mr. Morgan arrived in it, the population was 80,000; now it was 230,000. At that time there were not above eight or ten churches of the Establishment; now there were twenty-eight. With regard to the Baptists, Cannon-street Chapel had been rebuilt, the splendid edifice in which they were now assembled had been erected, Bond-street Chapel had been enlarged, Heneage-street Chapel erected, the Circus Chapel "converted," Lombard-street Chapel enlarged, and, if he mistook not, Newhall-street Chapel had been enlarged. Relative to the Independents, Carr's-lane Chapel had been rebuilt to two and a half its size; Ebenezer Chapel had been built, Highbury Chapel built, Legge-street Chapel built, Palmer-street Chapel built. With regard to the Methodists, Bradford-street Chapel had been built, the Lozells Chapel had been built, Wesley Chapel built, Newtown-row and Islington Chapels built. Mr. Morgan had seen all the pulpits in Birmingham change their occupants many times. Cannon-street had changed its pastor three times; Bond-street three times; Mount Zion had had "many administrations," and many changes in the pulpit; Lombard-street once, and Ebenezer three times. Do not let them say that the world was growing worse. When looked at by patches, they, perhaps, might complain; but when they looked at it as a whole, they might see how the world had gone on. Mr. James, in conclusion, turned to Mr. Morgan, shook him by the hand, and said, "May we have a long, calm, bright summer evening, and when the sun sets cloudlessly in the hemisphere of grace, may it rise in greater magnificence and beauty in the hemisphere of glory." Mr. Morgan responded in brief and inaudible terms, and after the meeting had been addressed by the Rev. J. Taylor, the Rev. R. A. Vaughan, and G. Edmonds, Esq., the chairman presented a written address of congratulation, which he signed on behalf of the meeting, and to which Mr. Morgan also responded in an interesting speech; giving a history of his conversion, at the age of fourteen, as effected by the instrumentality of a servant girl, who had requested him to go to chapel with her. He then touched on the circumstance of his baptism, his first attempt at preaching, and detailed many of the circumstances of his early life. The following is the address:—

TO THE REV. THOMAS MORGAN.

Rev. and dear Sir,—It is with feelings of devout gratitude to the Author of all good, that we, assembled to celebrate the completion of the fiftieth year of your public career in this town, recognise in that career, mercifully prolonged to so unusual a period, a high course of useful, honourable, and consistent labour in your high vocation as a Christian minister.

And while ascribing praise for so distinguished a mercy to the Father of all mercies, we would express

our conviction that your persevering exertions for the advancement of the temporal and spiritual interests of your fellow men, have ensured for you, in the retirement of your now comparatively private life, the affectionate esteem of the Christian community wherever your name and character are known.

We rejoice in the fact that your strength still permits your occasional active ministrations in the service of the sanctuary, and we offer up our fervent prayers that the light of the Divine countenance may richly illumine your declining years; and that the consolations which you have been instrumental in imparting to others may be abundantly experienced by yourself and your endeared partner in life, until, in a good old age, the summons shall arrive, calling you from the scene of your labours to their eternal reward.

Signed at a public meeting, held on the 4th day of November, 1851, in Mount Zion Chapel, Graham-street, Birmingham, in the name and on behalf of the meeting,

J. C. Woodhill, Chairman.

Waltham Abbey.—A service was held [when, our informant does not say], in the Baptist Chapel, Paradise-row, in connexion with the departure of the Rev. D. J. East, who has accepted the appointment of tutor at the Baptist Theological Institution, Calabar. The Rev. John Hirons, of Brixton, opened the service. The Rev. Joseph Angus, M.A., President of Stepney College, gave a brief history of the Jamaica Mission, and described the sphere of labour which Mr. East is about to occupy. The Rev. F. Trestrail, Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, received from Mr. East a statement of his views of his anticipated work. The Rev. Samuel Brown, of Loughton, offered special prayer. The Rev. Dr. Murch delivered a valedictory address. Other parts of the service were taken by the Revs. W. Symonds, of Islington; T. Smith, of Brentford; W. Claydon, of Jamaica; and T. Hill, of Cheshunt. During the few years Mr. East has resided at Waltham Abbey, he has greatly endeared himself to his congregation, and rendered important service to the different institutions established in the town for the benefit of the working classes.

Cuckfield, Sussex.—A public meeting was held in the school-room of the Independent Chapel here, on the evening of the 4th instant. The Rev. Albert Foyster occupied the chair, and stated that about a year ago it was resolved, if possible, to build school-rooms for the better accommodation of the Sunday scholars. The resolution had been acted upon, at an outlay of a large sum of money. From the report of the treasurer it appeared that upwards of £160 had been collected, but there was still a balance due to the treasurer of something more than £5. The chairman then read letters from gentlemen who were unable to attend, two of whom (H. D. Wetton, Esq., and William Beedham, Esq.), enclosed a check for £5 each. This enabled the committee at once to state that the debt had been extinguished. Several addresses were delivered and resolutions passed relative to the completion of the building, the formation of a vestry library, and the establishment of a week-day school.

Burnley.—Services connected with the settlement of the Rev. R. D. Wilson as pastor of the Congregational Church assembling in Salem Chapel, took place on Thursday, the 30th ult. The Rev. R. Fletcher, of Manchester, A. Fraser, of Blackburn, R. Gibbs, of Skipton, and Principal Scott, of Airedale College, took the different parts of the service. Upwards of twenty ministers were present from neighbouring towns. In the evening of the same day a sermon was preached by the Rev. James Spence, M.A., of Preston. This church was formed about two and a half years ago, since which period the congregation has risen from about 70 to upwards of 700; the Sabbath-school numbers 450 children; day-schools have been established containing upwards of 200 scholars; and the church members, 116. A handsome chapel and spacious school-rooms have been erected at a cost of nearly £3,000.

Bridgnorth.—On Wednesday last, a service was held in the Stoneway Chapel, Bridgnorth, in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. Samuel Clarkson (late of Sheffield) as minister. After tea had been handed round to a numerous company, the Rev. J. Sutcliffe, of Ashton-under-Lyne, offered prayer, and an address was delivered by the pastor in reference to his views and purposes on entering upon the duties of his new sphere. Then followed addresses by the Rev. W. Thorp, of Shrewsbury, on "the promise of the Spirit;" the Rev. F. W. Briggs (Wesleyan), of Bridgnorth, on "persevering prayer;" the Rev. J. Sutcliffe, on "Christian unity and co-operation;" the Rev. J. Burrell, of Broseley, on "family religion;" the Rev. E. Hill, of Shrewsbury, "to the unconverted;" and the Rev. Rev. A. Tilly (Baptist), of Bridgnorth, on "Voluntaryism."

Wood-end, near Towcester.—The Rev. T. Clarke, who was compelled some months' since, through severe indisposition, to resign the pastorate of the Baptist church at Ashford, Kent, has removed to Wood-end, near Towcester, Northamptonshire. Prior to his leaving Ashford, the church gave to him unmistakable evidence of their Christian sympathy and sincere affection.

The Overland Route Question.—A deputation from the committee appointed at the recent public meeting have presented to Lord John Russell, the memorial adopted at the meeting. Lord J. Russell's reply on the following day gave much satisfaction to the deputation; and the chairman, Mr. Gregson, received a further communication from Lord John Russell, acquainting him "that more recent despatches have now been received, which confirm still further the statement which his Lordship had the pleasure to make yesterday to the deputation."

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEDICAL PERSECUTION BEGETTING MEDICAL NONCONFORMITY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Dear Sir,—The Medical Society of London issued its "Imperial Ukase" a few weeks ago, denouncing, in rather unmeasured terms, those members of the "healing profession" who *avowed themselves* to be Homœopathists, and declaring that it would send to Æsculapian Coventry all those who dared to practise a system founded upon such gross delusion as the dangerous doctrines of Hahnemann.

Just as the coercive movements of the State Church led me first to distrust the soundness of its principles and the vitality of its form of religion, so this proclamation of medical "taboo" gave me a slight suspicion that the Medical Society of London had *some fears* arising from the progress of homœopathy and *a want of faith* in the *truth* of their own doctrines. It was not till Paul gained the popular ear that the shrine-manufacturers bawled out with loss-dreading energy for two noisy hours, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

"As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be," thought I, as I read the resolutions of the Medical Society; error *only* is fearful, and this shouting of the *savans* is a parallel to the howling of the Ephesian silversmiths.

Up to this time I had been medically *orthodox*, believing most faithfully that homœopathy was *humbug* and wilful delusion; I believed with thousands of my fellow practitioners, that the doctrine of "infinitesimal doses" was the fundamental principle of Hahnemann, *which it is not*. Moreover, I misunderstood this doctrine of "infinitesimal doses" entirely, inasmuch as with thousands in my profession, I supposed the homœopathic doctrine was, that the *smaller the dose the greater the effect*. This was a mistake. An honest man finds pleasure in acknowledging an error; and it is with satisfaction that I record how, in consequence of the advertisement of homœopathy issued by the Medical Society of London, I was led to read for myself, and found that the disciples of Hahnemann required me to believe *nothing opposed to reason*, or contrary to the results of the highest medical experience; and, further, that, for many years, I had practised the very doctrines which I had publicly condemned. With reference to the "infinitesimal doses," allow me here to remove the scales which I know blind many of my fellow practitioners, by stating that the doctrine is *not* that the *smallest dose* produces the *greatest effect*, but that "the more minutely divided the particles of a medicine be when presented to an animal membrane, the more rapidly they are absorbed, &c."

I have penned this letter, Mr. Editor, less to vindicate homœopathy than to show how any attempt to persecute for opinion's sake will ever enlist sympathy with, and *promote the progress* of, the very views the persecutors seek to obliterate. I believe with Gamaliel, if homœopathy *be true* it will progress in spite of the cries of the Æsculapian craftsmen; if it be false, it will sink from public view without any frowns from the respectable orthodoxy of the Medical Society of London. Fortunately, as you know, Sir, I am beyond the reach of this medical "taboo," and, therefore, can only feel obliged to my professional brethren whose "consultation" has resulted in the "extirpation of a tumour" of prejudice from my mind.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

A duly qualified Medical Practitioner.

"THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR" AND ITS FRIENDS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Dear Sir,—I imagine that few of your readers who have perused the recent ecclesiastical articles in the *Nonconformist*, but are prepared to admit the force of your arguments in support of the press as a medium for the communication of right ideas, and the dissemination of right principles, and to deplore the comparatively slight use that has been made of it on behalf of genuine Nonconformity. Let us hope that the publication of "The Library for the Times" may prove the precursor of a better and more hopeful state of things. In these days, too, of noisy self-laudations and windy puffs, it behoves those who recognise the intrinsic worth of the volumes alluded to, to act upon your suggestions, and lose no suitable opportunity of recommending them to their friends, and, where practicable, of distributing or lending copies. My immediate object, however, in referring to your articles on the press, is to point attention, through your columns (if it be not inappropriate to do so), to a fact that has just come to my knowledge, which forcibly illustrates your remarks upon the inefficient support rendered by Dissenters to really meritorious literature, and to avert (if it be possible), what I cannot but regard as a calamity should it happen—viz., the death of a very excellent monthly magazine that is not yet a year old. I have no hesitation in thus expressing myself regarding it, because every notice in your own columns has been commendatory—every remark I have heard has been approval, and I am not in the remotest sense in any way personally interested in it, except as a reader. The periodical to which I refer is *The Monthly Christian Spectator*, published by Hall, Virtue, and Co. The report I have heard concerning it, from authority I can rely upon, is, that for want of sufficient support, its existence will most likely terminate with the present year. Now, when I think of the modesty with which that magazine was ushered into the world in January last, of the entire absence of any attempt to puff it into notice since that time—of the namby-pamby rubbish that circulates extensively under the term "religious"—of the fact that the *Christian Spectator* fills a blank that had long been felt by many intelligent Christian young men especially—I feel considerably vexed at the thought that it should be abandoned for want of sufficient support. But it is because I am convinced that if the present subscribers of the *Spectator* were aware of the circumstance they would *at once* make an effort to double the circulation, that I write these lines. This, I believe, is all that is wanted to place it in a position of safety. Several friends of mine who have taken it by my recommendation since the commencement, and to whom I have mentioned the probability of its early decease, have expressed the greatest concern about it, and say "*it must not go down.*" It is perfectly evident, from the contents of the magazine, that it has been conducted on the principle that "the labourer is worthy of his hire," and that its editors have sought for the best literary co-operation, without grudging to pay for it. That is just—it is what the public approve, and it ought to and *must* secure support. It becomes those who are tired of the sermonizing and unliterary ways I have referred to to give their support to such periodicals as will supply at an equally cheap rate (though some things are dear at any price), a Christian literature, which, whilst it breathes the healthy tone of Evangelical Christianity, will, at the same time, call into exercise our thinking faculties, and nurture a spirit of manly independence and self-sacrificing zeal. In this respect, the past numbers of the *Monthly Christian Spectator* recommend themselves, and being thoroughly up to this mark in its Nonconformity, and in the liberality of its principles, I trust that something will be done speedily by its present supporters to make it what it deserves to be, viz., "an *established* favourite."

I am, dear Sir, yours with great respect,

Islington, November 11, 1851. John Templeton.

The City Coal Dues and their Application.—Under an order made by the Common Council, Mr. Dakin has procured a return of all monies which have been raised by the Corporation for public works in the metropolis out of the coal-duties levied in the port of London, since they were first imposed by Parliament in 1766. The accounts show the sums raised under the three specific heads of works "situate in the City of London," works "situate without the City," and works "of a mixed character," being for the benefit of the City as well as the adjoining districts:—

In the first class of works, the large items are £210,000 for making Farringdon-street, removing Fleet Market, and erecting Farringdon Market; £223,578 for enlarging the site of the Royal Exchange after the destruction of the building by fire in 1838; £94,167 for building the New Coal Market; and £300,000 for forming new lines of streets from King William-street, London-bridge, to St. Paul's Cathedral, from Cannon-street to Queen-street, and from Queen-street to St. Paul's-churchyard, and also for improving Holborn-bridge, Field-lane, &c. The total of the sums raised under this head is £1,117,345 13s. 6d.; and of this sum only £9,000 (entrusted to the Commissioners of Sewers) was not placed under the management of the Corporation.

Under the second head, the large items are £11,000 entrusted to the Justices of the Peace of Middlesex towards building a new Sessions-house for the county of Middlesex; £666,000 entrusted to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the various improvements of Cranbourne-street, Upper Wellington-street, Endell-street, New Oxford-street, Commercial-street in Whitechapel, and Victoria-street in Westminster; £25,000 entrusted to the Clerkenwell Improvement Commissioners, for carrying on Farringdon street northwards to Clerkenwell-green; and £88,000 entrusted to the Corporation for further extending the last street to Coppice-row, Clerkenwell. The total of the sums under this head is £807,500.

Under the third head, are £210,000 for building Blackfriars Bridge; £50,000 for rebuilding Newgate; £30,000 for redeeming the toll on London Bridge; £40,000 for completing Newgate, and adding a Sessions-house for London and Middlesex; £216,300 for street improvements near Temple Bar (Pickett-street, Strand), and near Holborn Bridge (Skinner-street); £95,000 for Whitecross-street Prison; £80,000 for the site of the General Post-office, and improving the adjacent streets; and lastly, £1,016,421 18s. 1d. for new approaches to London Bridge in Southwark, and new approaches to the same bridge in the City, with some other minor matters. All these sums were entrusted to the Corporation. The total under this head is £1,813,221 18s. 1d.

The whole sum raised since 1766 for improvements "in the City," "without the City," and "of a mixed character," is £3,738,067 11s. 7d. The Corporation were entrusted with the management of more than £3,000,000.

The new Lord Mayor has also been requested to convene a common council for the consideration of a comprehensive plan of Mr. Charles Pearson's for the improvement of the metropolis, "by widening the intended new street from Farringdon-street to Clerkenwell; by raising it on a level with the high ground of the adjacent streets, and extending it to King's-cross; by constructing a trunk railroad in a well-lighted and ventilated sub-way under the surface of the street, connecting the northern railroads and northern suburbs of the metropolis with termini in Farringdon street and the new street; by lifting Holborn-valley seventeen feet, nearly on a level with Holborn-hill and Snow-hill; and by removing the wholesale meat and vegetable markets, and the railway carriers' receiving-houses, from their present confined and inconvenient situations to spacious sites in the new street; by which means (as Mr. Pearson asserts) the over-crowded streets of the City will be relieved of a large portion of the railway waggons, and the omnibuses from the northern railroads and the northern suburbs of the metropolis, that now throng the city, and impede its ordinary traffic."

Testimonial to Mr. Bunting, the "Norwich Operative."—The council of the National Reform Association have presented a testimonial, in the form of a very elegant silver inkstand, to Mr. C. J. Bunting, of Norwich, bearing the following brief, but appropriate inscription; viz. "The National Parliamentary Reform Association to the Norwich Operative, 1851." This acknowledgment of the services of Mr. Bunting in the cause of reform was accompanied by the following letter from the President: "11, Poultry, London, Nov. 5, 1851. My dear Sir,—As the President of the National Reform Association, I have to tender for your acceptance, in the name of that body, the accompanying silver inkstand, which has been unanimously voted by the council as a small but sincere testimony to the earnestness and ability with which you have advocated, in your writings, and recently in the valuable lecture delivered at the London Tavern, the claims of the industrial classes to the elective franchise. That your health may be continued to prosecute these useful labours, and that they may soon be crowned with complete success, is the sincere wish of, my dear sir, yours faithfully, Joshua Walmsley. Mr. C. J. Bunting."

The Freehold Land Movement.—A conference of the managers of the various Freehold Land Societies will be held at the King's Arms, Palace-yard, on the 24th inst., and a public meeting will take place at the Music Hall, Long Acre, on the evening of the same day.

KOSSUTH AT HOME.

THE FRIENDS OF ITALY.

On Wednesday a very numerous deputation from the Society of the Friends of Italy waited upon M. Kossuth, at his residence in Eaton-place, for the purpose of presenting an address. The deputation included, Mr. P. A Taylor, the chairman, and Mr. D. Masson, the secretary of the society; the Revs. Dr. Giles of Bampton, G. Armstrong of Bristol, and J. B. Mallison, B. A., of Brighton; Drs. Epps, and Lankester; Lord Dudley Stuart; T. K. Hervey, Thornton Hunt, W. Shaen, M. A., W. Coningham, of Brighton, and other gentlemen.

Mr. P. A Taylor prefaced the presentation of the address in an able speech, in which he spoke thus of the doctrines of non-intervention, as held by the society he represented:—They agreed with him (Kossuth) in the justice, rightly understood, of that much-abused term—non-intervention. They recognised no right in one nation to interfere in the domestic concerns of another. In fact, the very statement of their principles, of the right of every nation to independent development, precluded at once the idea of intervention. That liberty could hardly be worth having which should be the mere result of foreign interference. But what became of the principle of non-intervention when it was made merely the excuse for non-interference with the intervention of another foreign state—an intervention made in the interests of tyranny and wrong? It became but a wicked and cruel conspiracy of the strong against the weak at the bidding either of sordid interest or of a dastardly and feeble policy. Such was not their reading of the term non-intervention. They were the advocates of peace; all Englishmen valued it most highly. A whole generation of them had been born since the peace of 36 years which England had enjoyed. By that peace they had largely benefited. Under its influence England had grown as well in external power as in internal wealth—a wealth not aggregated in masses by our aristocratic and middle classes only, but largely spreading its blessings over the great masses of the labouring community. They would not willingly peril these blessings. They knew that a war, however righteous, must inflict suffering on whole masses of their fellow-countrymen—that a war, however pure and noble in its origin, must carry with it some seeds of demoralization and retrogression. England, therefore, never could contemplate a war but at the bidding of stern material necessity, or, what Englishmen were not yet sunk so low as not to value still more highly, at the call of national duty. But they were not of those who thought that they served the cause of peace by crying, "Peace, peace," when there was no peace. They did not term that peace which was but the desolation which the tyrant made and called it order. It might be that they deemed themselves the truest worshippers of the Goddess of Peace who held that her benignant sway can permanently be fixed upon bases no less everlasting and noble than those of truth, justice, and liberty. Mr. Taylor went on to remark that henceforth the cause of Hungary and the cause of Italy were one; but it might still be a question whether they could best be promoted in England by separate organizations, working in parallel lines, or by an united line of exertion. He then read the address, of which the following is the material portion:—

The society of which we are members has been founded to promote, by such means as are open and legitimate within the limits of our own country, the cause of the national independence and liberty of the Italian people. We regard the cause of Italy and that of Hungary as in reality identical. Both countries make the same simple and rightful claim to free national existence; both have to contend with the same hostile power; both alike have been repressed for a time by the lawless intervention of foreign force. Your own Hungarian soldiers are now encamped in Italy; Italian soldiers are on the banks of the Danube—both under the flag of a common oppressor. The simultaneous action of both countries is necessary for the triumph of liberty in either.

In you, Sir, we recognise the impersonation of the cause of Hungary. And we are enabled the more vividly to realise the identity of this cause with that of Italy by the fact that we have already in the midst of us, driven hither by causes similar to those which have made you an exile, an Italian patriot, who has concentrated largely on himself the confidence and affection of the Italian people, and who commands our admiration by the genius, the purity of purpose, the devotion, and the humanity which he has ever shown in his country's service, and which were pre-eminently displayed in the heroic defence of Rome.

As there is no other European cause ranking more closely in the English mind with the cause of Hungary, in respect of its simplicity and justice, than the cause of the Italian people, so there is no other European name which you will find more closely linked with your own, whether in the general heart of the English people, or in the express appreciation of Englishmen of high intelligence, than the name of Joseph Mazzini.

We hail your liberation, therefore, not only for the sake of justice and humanity, which have been outraged in your person; not only for the sake of Hungary, to whose service you have dedicated your life; but also because we long earnestly for the emancipation of Italy, whose fortunes are indissolubly connected with those of the land you labour for, and because we are interested in that common cause of liberty and national independence which demands the closest alliance of all patriots and all oppressed peoples.

The following is the substance of M. Kossuth's reply:—The observations I am about to make shall have reference to the practical force of public opinion, as directed to whatever cause. Of course there can be no man on earth who would not wish for peace. War, even by the most warlike men on earth, cannot be considered as an aim. War is an exceptional situation; the aim can only be peace. But in the life of a single man, the aim must never be confounded with the instrument by which it is to be attained. Public opinion in itself is no aim, it can only be the medium for carrying that which it takes for its aim. Therefore, when I hear men speak of the moral force of public opinion I must frankly confess my belief that it is very rarely that public opinion is previously restricted and clearly confined within certain limits—when men say that although such be our public opinion, we will not avail ourselves of those media of action which circumstances may render necessary—then I believe that in that condition of things it is very possible that public opinion will not be of any weight [cheers]. Public opinion, to have an effect on the freedom of the world, must be ready to say, "Now we will go to war if our opinion be misled." Such pronunciation would be a difficult thing to obtain in England, where there are numerous classes who would be terrified at the name of war; still, if you merely declare that you sympathize with the cause of freedom, but will never in any case take up arms for it, you merely give a charter to despotism [cheers]. If the despot know that, however he may trample on the rights of nations, or even on the interests of England, there will be no active interference, then I must confess that there is not so much weight in your public opinion as would influence the fate of Europe in the slightest degree [hear, hear]. The best means towards an end must be pointed out by circumstauces, because the true policy of every state is the science of exigences. When the sentiments of a people take for their aim the principle of non-intervention, it should not be unilateral non-intervention, which would mean that England would interfere in no case. That would be to abandon her position in the face of the world [cheers]. If, whatever may be done with respect to other nations, England is to weigh nothing in the destinies of humanity, then England may be a happy island, as it is; but it would cease to be a member of the human family—cease to be the brother of other nations. In short, it would not realize the idea, which is the chief principle and foundation of the Christian religion, that, having one Father in heaven, that very doctrine declares us to be brothers—and that brothers have a duty to one and another [loud cheers]. The principle of non-intervention, unilaterally interpreted, would not be a Christian principle, would not be a humane principle, and would not be a good political principle — because it would lead to a resignation of the power and position of England. I wish that every nation, as well as all despotic powers, should be sure of this—that when public opinion in England declares itself willing to side with the pinciples of freedom, those declarations will be more than mere signs; that they will come to realities, with war or without war, as circumstances may require; in short, that it will be a more active participation in the destinies of mankind, and not merely the passing emotion of noble hearts—not such compassion as we give to the memory of the dead, whom we cannot help, cannot restore to life—that, according to circumstances, England will be as good as the word of an Englishman, and become the England of deed and action as well as the England of sentiment [cheers]. I am firmly persuaded that if you declare it to be the intention of the people of England to come to a practical result, in each case that to carry out your principle will not cost England one drop of blood or one shilling of money [hear, hear]. Why? Because every absolute power upon the earth will consider the material forces of England, and will pause before he runs the risk of encountering them [hear, hear]. But if you say that in no case you will go to war, I must fairly state my belief that the concessions of Europe would come home to England, and that the material interests of England herself would be hurt; because to injure England it is not necessary that the Cossacks should water their horses in the Thames. There are many interests in India, in the colonies, and all over the world, that may be injured. These are so many arteries that feed the power of England; and if one of them were cut, England would be no longer what it is. I have only one word to say with respect to Mazzini, the man whom you have particularly identified with the cause of Italy. Now, I consider that for oppressed nations it is a very great benefit when, whether by merit or by any other chance, there is one man which constitutes the very centre around which all the forces of that nation unite; who, in a word, is the medium of concentration both of will and of action [hear, hear]. As for my poor self, it is not for want of modesty I speak. I frankly confess that I have not done enough to be regarded by my people as such a man deserves to be. Not my merits, but rather the necessities of the time, have placed me in that position; but when I confess that I have not merited it by what I have done, still I believe that it is my condition in Hungary; and because I know how difficult it is so to concentrate the confidence of a people upon one man as to constitute him its representative, I think it would be not only a fault, but almost a crime, if I did not avail myself of that condition to do as much good to my country as I can. Now, supposing events to go on with gigantic steps, I consider it rather a favourable circumstance to the cause of Hungary that my poor people should have centered their hopes and desires round one man; and having ascertained, not by unilateral information, not from Italians, or from particular friends of Mazzini, but from sources entirely disinterested. I declare that besides myself as regards Hungary, I know no man of any nation in the whole world who more fills the same situation for Italy than Joseph Mazzini [loud cheers]. That is not my belief, that is my knowledge. I will not say that there is not one or another party which does not concur with him and his aims; I will not say that the whole Italian nation is included in his individuality, but this I know—that a very large party—the only party that has a future in Italy—is returned in his person [loud cheers]. I have declared publicly that I believe my people share my conviction that the future organization of our country—provided circumstances beyond the reach of man do not intervene—must rest on a republican basis. As to Italy, although I am not unacquainted with the aim of the Italian nation as resumed in the person of Mazzini, still, as I stand here to claim the sovereign right of every nation to choose its own organization, and as I will not permit any foreign nation to interfere in the affairs of Hungary, neither will I interfere with the internal affairs of Italy. Where people obtain power by obtaining independence, let them regulate their own affairs; and then if they do not, when masters of their fate, do what is the best for the happiness of a nation, then I say that such a nation does not deserve to be happy [hear]. It is a happy circumstance, for harmony of the two nations, that there is in neither country, any party for certain particular doctrines, which are considered by many as inconsistent with the security of property. We have nothing to do with these doctrines, because they are not necessary for us. Hungary is chiefly an agricultural country. A large portion of the people have already, by the past struggle, acquired property in the soil; and have, of course, no wish but to get freedom for their labour, development for their resources, cheap government, security for person and property, and political freedom to enable them to work out their own welfare [hear]. Another portion of the Hungarian people have not yet acquired landed property, but the state itself has an immense extent of public lands, which will give also a basis for financial operations, with of course more security for any loans, should Hungary need them, than the prospects of the House of Hapsburg [hear, hear, and laughter]. In a word, we have public lands to a very large extent, and my belief is, that they should be distributed among the people, because governments all over the world make the worst agriculturists, manufacturers, or traders [hear, hear]. I, who was First Lord of the Treasury in Hungary, speak from experience. Had not war come on, I would have distributed the lands to the people, and I am convinced that the public revenue would have been raised to a higher amount than had they remained in our own hands. By giving 30 or 40 acres to each man, united with such a banking system as would enable him to pay off the price of his land in 30 or 40 years in small sums, there would also be a large basis for financial operations, not to keep up large armies, but to build railways and open up free communications throughout the realm [hear, hear, and cheers]. There is a small portion of Hungary in which the people are more manufacturing than agricultural. We have not any great factories, but rather a small system of private industries—something like the way in which, as I am informed, Birmingham differs from Manchester. In the latter there are great factories, employing each their thousands of men, while in Birmingham all are small masters. Such men want no theorists or theories about the distribution of labour and capital. They work each in an independent position, and only want political freedom to enable them to go on. Such being the state of Hungary, there is no occasion for those new doctrines which are termed socialism or communism, neither of which, I confess, do I very well understand [cheers and laughter]. I have read the works, and I have consulted the professors, and from no two can I get a similar definition; and, therefore, I do not understand the words [cheers]. There is none of that clearness about these doctrines that there is about the doctrine of political freedom [loud cheers]—the doctrine which gives to every man the faculty of doing what is right for himself, without any arbitrary power to hurt his neighbour. But whatever distinctions there may be in these socialist doctrines, there is no occasion for them in Hungary; and, as I am informed, the same is the case in Italy; and, therefore, there is full scope for that harmony in design and aim which I consider to be very beneficial for both countries [hear, hear]. Now to end my long confidential and familiar remarks—for I was not prepared to make a speech—with one remark. It is this—Feeling myself to represent the true interests of Hungary, and that Mazzini represents the sentiments and views of Italy, I think I had better consult him about this question of fusion of the two sections, and after that consultation I will fairly state my wishes and my hopes. In answer to your address I will be so bold as frankly to state what I wish and what I hope, whether your society should take up the name of the friends of Hungary and of Italy, or merge into the general name of the friends of freedom all over the continent; or whether, on the other hand, retaining your present constitution, I should ask you to give a brother's hand to a new association. And now let me, out of the very heart of my heart, thank you for your kind attention. It is a happy moment of my life to see so many generous men holding sentiments which I cannot but feel must be beneficial to the oppressed nations which look up to England as to a happy elder brother, who is not only happy himself, but happy in his resolution to give a helping hand to his brethren who are oppressed [cheers.]

The deputation then took their leave.

THE FRENCH EXILES.

The French "proscrits" residing in London, have also presented to Kossuth, during the past week, an address prepared so long ago as September 21st. It is probably the composition of Louis Blanc, whose

name is one of the first attached. The subscribers introduce themselves as "republicans, revolutionists, socialists." "Consequently," they say, "we are not attracted towards you by either the *éclat* of your title or the renown of your name. That which we come to salute in your person is the heroism of your country, the justice of its cause, and the nature of your misfortune. . . . . We felicitate you, above all, upon your letter to the city of Marseilles. In associating yourself with the great cry of '*Vive la République*,' you have, by that single act, proclaimed the solidarity of peoples. You have declared yourself of the party of those who suffer throughout the world; of all those who are oppressed; of all those whom the cosmopolitan genius of revolution will set free. Many efforts will be made, much homage will be addressed to you, with the object of detaching you from the democratic cause. Enable us to hope that these efforts will be vain, and that the meaning of this homage will be comprehended by you. Then only you can write to the two Emperors who have made so glorious a fortune for you, that which Luther (condemned at Worms) wrote to Charles V., 'Our cause is that of all the earth.' Kossuth replied:— "I am convinced that there is nothing possible, henceforth, in Europe but the republic based on universal suffrage, with the principle of the solidarity of peoples and the independence of nations. . . . . If I have not manifested in England that thought which I expressed at Marseilles, it is because I do not wish to interfere in the affairs of a country which gives me hospitality, and whose assistance I desire for the future of Hungary, for which, I repeat, I wish the republic based on universal suffrage. You speak of temptations which will be offered to detach me from the cause of democracy, and of homages which will be rendered me. It is right to tell you that I have seen none of these homages, and that, if temptations were tried to separate me from the cause of the people, the attempts, of which I have seen no sign, would fail with me." M. Barthélemy rejoined, on the part of the deputation, "Your words will be received amongst us with a satisfaction the more lively, in that they refute and reduce to their true value the assertions of some English papers, which have not scrupled to declare that the address to the city of Marseilles was not the work of citizen Kossuth; that that address was invented by the French demagogues, and could not have been the expression of the thoughts of a man whose opinions were simply constitutional." On hearing this, Kossuth appeared much surprised, and said, with marked emotion, that "not having time to read the newspapers, he was entirely ignorant of what M. Barthélemy had just informed him, and added, that he would send to the papers a formal contradiction."

Kossuth has also, with a generous boldness, placed beyond mistake the sentiments he addressed to these foreign deputations, by the following letters:—

TO SOME FRENCH EXILES.

Citizens,—The exile replies with gratitude to the greeting of exiles. It is hand in hand in common sufferings and efforts that the oppressed peoples shall march more resolutely to the conquest of liberty of action.

Nothing on the way should turn them from the object. Your great nation has a splendid mission to fulfil; and that is, to blot out the shame of the Roman expedition; so to act that the Republican flag shall never again be hoisted by Absolutist Governments as an ironical lie; to reconquer the eminent place which it held in European humanity as one of the most brilliant *foci* of alliance and general civilization. It must labour to that end unceasingly. Do so, in concert with all those who mark out for the people the road to liberty, the great tradition of your fathers.

Any exclusive solution put forward as a substitute for the name of one or more men, for the instinctive sentiment of the million, or for the dogma of national sovereignty—every intolerant system tending not to modify but to abolish some of the elements of social life, and to violate the sacred rights of human inviolability—would throw you back from your aim, would condemn you to impotency for good, and would detach you from that alliance with my country and all countries to which you do homage. The password which should unite both nations must be ardent and constant endeavours to produce the triumph of the republic, as a form of government which permits the realization of all the noble tendencies of the people. I say this, however, with the conviction that she will know her duty, and will try not only to realize the republic at home, but to protect the nation which shall join in the same cause, and against every foreign force ready to violate their sovereign right of disposing of themselves.

This is what the oppressed world expects of France—this is the wish of him who has not hitherto met with homage, tending, as you seemed to fear, to detach him from what he declared to the Marseilles people, but who would not the less have remained faithful to the sentiments he once expressed, and to the great idea of the solidarity of nations.

London, Nov. 6, 1851. LUDWIG KOSSUTH.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Your delegates have brought me good and holy words from you. I return you thanks for myself and Hungary. Hungary will hear and understand your language, which is a salutation of brothers and an engagement of allies. I thank the men whose fears refused an exile passage through the land of France, baptized with so many glories, conquered in the name of liberty. They have furnished the opportunity for a sympathetic popular demonstration which depicts the real present condition of your country as well as its wishes, hopes, and future. I should have felt this had I passed through France. The lips of all might have been mute on my passage, no friendly hand held out, yet I should have felt murmuring under this silence the voice of France, saying, "Yet a little while" [*A tantot*]. The life and soul of France are a European thought. It cannot abdicate without perishing. France, however, is immortal, her life sacred. She is immortal by her reminiscences, by the noble instincts of her people, by the motto now belied which is on her flag, by the wants of Europe, and by the faith which humanity has placed in her. She may at this hour be compressed; but to-morrow she will re-appear greater in stature, having learnt the severe lesson of the past, and having felt that her revolution of 1848 failed from isolation, because she forgot for a moment that the cause of one people must be that of all, under pain of representing but a local and narrow interest; because she did not sufficiently feel that every great political problem requires for its solution a new moral development, and faith in a principle of progress embracing all the world. She will re appear, convinced that this work of emancipation must commence at Rome, and end at St. Petersburg, the hand of brotherhood being extended in concert with England and the United States in furtherance of this common European end; and all those nations which have become free by their own efforts will have to struggle against the insolent intervention of the Czar and the Emperor. Then she will not re-appear alone. The peoples will understand France as France understood them. The jealous rivalries which divided nations have fallen to the ground. Am not I, surrounded with sympathy for what I would have done in Hungary, the living instance of this? Is not the right of all nations to independence consecrated by that which is recognised by my country? God's lessons reach us through great misfortunes, as well as through great victories. Common misfortune has taught us all the secret of the common work. This work, the first word of which is "emancipation," and the second, "national sovereignty," has a motive power in the energetic conscience of its own strength, and a guarantee in alliance; the alliance of all that are oppressed against the league of all the oppressors—the concentration of the forces of nations whenever the concentration of the enemies of nations takes place against the efforts of one. Isolated peoples have been vanquished. United peoples will conquer. "There is no obstacle to him who has the will." Europe will have a will. God alone knows the hour; but the hour will strike. I shall see you then. Vive la République Démocratique! Vive la Sainte Alliance des Peuples.

London, Nov. 6, 1851. LUDWIG KOSSUTH.

OTHER DEPUTATIONS.

On Saturday addresses were presented to M. Kossuth from a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Pancras; from inhabitants of St. Leonard, Shoreditch; from a meeting of inhabitants of Newcastle-on-Tyne; from the Financial Reform Association (by Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P.); from some British ladies; from the working builders of Pimlico; from "members and friends of the Temple Discussion Forum;" from members of "Discussion Hall;" from inhabitants of Woolwich; from young Polish refugees; and from many other persons and places. Mr. Thornton Hunt presented an address from the inhabitants of the town of Dover, which it was remarkable had been agreed to with the greatest cordiality and unanimity in a town generally considered very aristocratic. M. Kossuth said he was glad to see the aristocracy coming forward, as they had not favoured him with much notice since his arrival in this country.

Addresses were also presented from Clerkenwell, from Bridgewater, and from Huddersfield; and a gentleman named Richards requested permission, on behalf of his lady, who accompanied him, to present three copies of the Bible for the children of M. Kossuth, a gift which he suitably acknowledged on their behalf.

The whole neighbourhood was crowded with carriages and cabs. So eager were some of the gentlemen to be in time, that the first deputation started M. Kossuth from his breakfast, and the presentations continued, without intermission, until past three o'clock. Several ladies were among the visitors, and had the honour of an introduction. The wonderful talent and readiness of M. Kossuth in adapting his replies to the peculiarities of each deputation, and the singularly happy way in which he seized upon and alluded to every little incident, were the themes of general admiration.

In an address from 190 young men—by Mr. E. Saunders, jun.—allusion was made to the different reception offered to Haynau and Kossuth by the people of London. In reply to this, M. Kossuth said:—

There is a great difference indeed between the reception of Haynau and myself. Let me, without a sentiment of pride, make the remark, that there is also a mighty difference between the man who is but the tool of a despotic master, and a freeman who is honoured by the confidence of his people, and, by this confidence, has the honour to be, in some sort, the representative of those principles; and therefore, of course, I believe I and Haynau can never be placed in comparison. Our positions are quite different. As to the pronunciation of public feeling in this country towards a man who can only be regarded as the blind tool of his master—for I myself have no master but the will of my people—as to the pronunciation of public feeling in the reception given to Haynau, it is the first time allusion has been made to it in an address to me, therefore I consider it not inconvenient to say so much

In reply to the address from St. Pancras, he said:—

To me life has only so much value as that Providence may, perhaps, use my life to be the humble instrument of the welfare and freedom of my country, and, through my country, of humanity. I, by my enemies, am described as a revolutionist, and I am so held up in some of the channels of public opinion in England. I do not much care about names—I look rather to the consciousness of having discharged what I believed to be my duty. The names to which you, Sir, have referred, are identified with the glories of English history—I mean the names of Hampden, of Russell, and of Sydney; and yet all these men were, probably, called revolutionists; and so, for myself, I should never look for a better fate than theirs was.

In reply to the Woolwich address, he said:—

You come from Woolwich, which is the depôt, or magasine, of that power in which rests the truth of your national song, "Britannia rules the waves;" and it is a happy thing, that even in your national songs these words are connected with the others, "Britons never shall be slaves." Many of those who have signed this address being in the Government service, which employment I, of course, regard as having some connexion with the navy and artillery, I am confident from your expressions of the satisfaction it would give to the hearts of those employed, that none of this tremendous artillery, and the roaring of these cannons, should ever be employed against liberty, but for liberty; and I hope I may yet hear some of the roaring of this artillery employed in the service of my poor country.

The most interesting incident of the day, however, was the presentation, by Mr. Charles Reed, of an address from "some British ladies," and of a large German Bible, elegantly bound in crimson morocco, and gilt, with the initials of the illustrious exile embroidered on the back. M. Kossuth replied:—

I thank you. I take it for no merit in my life that I am a religious man, not for any merit of mine, but because it is a necessity to every honest and thinking man, and because it is the most rich and fruitful source of those sentiments and those feelings which lead to happiness in this world and bliss in the world to come. I shall value it, because I take religion to be the most rich source of that consolation which I have wanted so often in my life. Being a religious man, and because religious, as well an enemy to superstition, intolerance, and fanaticism, as on the other hand the friend of freedom, I readily confess that it is from this great book that I have learned the principle of loving my neighbour as myself, and strength and courage to act in the great cause which has always been the guide of my life. Judge from this how I prize this gift to me presented on the part of some ladies, and of which a copy was also presented by an honourable working man to my wife at Winchester.*

Madame Kossuth and her children, Madame Pulszky, and several other ladies and gentlemen, were present in the drawing-room where the deputations were received during the greater part of the day, and the illustrious exile and his family were of course the objects of much interest to the numerous visitors. The deputations generally sought the honour of shaking hands with M. Kossuth before they retired, and many of them gave vent to enthusiastic expressions of admiration, mingled with fervent aspirations for the success of the cause of Hungary.

KOSSUTH AT BIRMINGHAM & MANCHESTER.

RECEPTION AT BIRMINGHAM.

On Friday, a letter from Kossuth "to the five thousand men of Birmingham, whose names, given in one day, testify the heartiness and earnestness of their sympathies," gave assurance to his multitudinous and eager admirers there, that he would be among them on Monday. At nine o'clock on the morning of that day, he arrived at Euston-square, and received from the groups gathered there the cheers which invariably greet his public appearance. The directors had attached the carriage originally built for the Queen Dowager to the express train, and in it M. Kossuth took his place, accompanied by M. Pulszki, Mr. Toulmin Smith, and M. Hajnick, late prefect of the Hungarian police.

By the time the train had arrived at Wolverton it would appear that the electric telegraph had done its work, for the station and all the adjoining embankments were crowded with spectators. So great was the crowd on the platform that it was with the greatest difficulty the railway police could obtain a passage for M. Kossuth. He was tremendously cheered on his way to the refreshment room, where he remained for a few minutes, and on his return to his carriage the crowd actually clung to the doors, anxious to catch a parting glimpse of the distinguished stranger.

At Coventry the excitement was still more intense, as at that place there must have been several thousand persons congregated about the station. The Hungarian colours might be seen in every direction—in cockades, in bonnets, and on the costumes of the ladies. Several ladies presented bouquets, which were most gracefully and gratefully received. M. Kossuth bowed his acknowledgments repeatedly, and as the train glided away from the station, received two or three distinct rounds of cheering.

All these demonstrations were, however, eclipsed by the triumph that awaited the exile in Birmingham. The station, although situated in a remote and inferior part of the town, was completely surrounded by the people, who cheered vociferously as the party alighted on the platform. M. Kossuth was received by Mr. Geach, M.P. for Coventry, Messrs. Scholefield and Muntz, the two members for Birmingham, and Mr. Wright, deputy chairman of the committee of reception. The party proceeded at once to partake of a *dejeuner*, at the Queen's Hotel. After a few minutes spent in refreshment, they repaired to the carriages in which they were to form the head of one of the most imposing ovations ever seen. M. Kossuth, Mr. Geach, and Mr. Toulmin Smith, took their place in an open barouche, drawn by four greys, the postilions wearing the Hungarian colours, and the remainder of the party were accommodated in carriages of a similar description. As they drove at a smart pace down the Green Lanes, every moment added to the length of the *cortège*, until by the time it had reached Small Heath, all resemblance to a procession had disappeared, and the whole of the road, the hedges, the trees, and the houses, appeared swarming with people, or densely blocked up with vehicles of every description. All the working people had taken a holiday,

* M. Kossuth here alluded to a circumstance that had not before been made public. At Winchester a working man came up to the carriage-door and presented a Bible to Madame Kossuth, and disappeared so rapidly that she could neither recognise the donor or tender any acknowledgment.

and turned out upon the line of road. Every hedge, wall, and tree, every window and house-top was crowded. On every side the gay banners of the various associated trades fluttered in the air, and as the operatives passed on in dense masses, each body headed by their standard-bearer, inscriptions of welcome, of sympathy, and of sentences extracted from M. Kossuth's various speeches, were observed on the flags. Bands of music played Hungarian airs, and at every corner where the density of the crowd occasioned a momentary stoppage, deafening cheers arose. At about 11 o'clock the crowd appeared to have reached its limits, inasmuch as at that time there was about six miles of space—from the village of Yardley to the Bull-ring—one mass of human beings.

Two hours were the marshals occupied in arranging the procession. New arrivals thronged up in such bodies that, notwithstanding the enormous space where the people were now assembled, with open fields on every side, it became difficult to march. All the trades were now ranged in order; indeed, such was the anxiety of the people to preserve the peace and to assist in affording every possible accommodation, that they fell into line almost without an effort on the part of those charged with the arrangements. At one o'clock the line of procession was complete; the seven or eight bands had been placed in convenient positions, and all the regalia of all the trades shone in the midday sun.

The following order of procession was observed, very nearly, with the exception that the groups of "fifty men" were swollen to thousands:—

Six men bearing the banners of England, Hungary, America, Turkey, Italy, and Poland. The old standard of the Birmingham Political Union. Glass-blowers and cutters with band, group of fifty men. Brassfounders, group of fifty men. Jewellers, group of fifty men. Saltley workmen and band. Tailors, group of fifty men. Curriers, group of fifty men. Saddlers, harness, and whip-makers, group of fifty men. Wire-workers, wire-drawers, and pin-makers, group of fifty men. Tin-plate workers, group of fifty men. Stone-masons and bricklayers, group of fifty men. Pearl button-makers, and band; tool-makers, coach-makers, group of fifty men. Coopers and packing-case makers, brass cock founders, moulders, group of fifty men. Japanners. Odd Fellows, with regalia. Leicester brass band. Private carriages and horsemen. Fire brigades. Deputations from Midland towns. Large banner—"Eljen Kossuth." Band. Body-guard on horseback. First carriage and four—Kossuth, G. F. Muntz, M.P., W. Scholefield, M.P., Charles Geach, M.P. Second carriage—M. Pulszky, Mr. Toulmin Smith, and M. Kossuth's aide-de-camp. Carriages with committee. Body-guard on horseback. Gun-makers. Shoe-makers. Joiners and carpenters. Band. Carriages, horsemen, &c. &c. &c.

The neighbouring towns, Coventry, Wolverhampton, and throughout the district far away into the Potteries, had all poured forth their thousands, and these were placed in proper order, most of them displaying handsome banners, especially those from Coventry, which were extremely beautiful in design, with appropriate mottoes.

At a quarter to two o'clock the carriage and four containing M. Kossuth hove in sight. Rising in his carriage, he bowed to the assembled thousands, whose shouts rent the air for many minutes. The carriage having taken its place in the line, was immediately surrounded by a body-guard of one hundred and fifty gentlemen on horseback, and followed by many carriages and four, hundreds of other carriages, private and public, and vehicles of every description.

In this state Kossuth entered Birmingham. A little before, Kossuth's carriage was stopped, and the entire procession marched past him, that all might gain a sight of him. All the exertions of his body-guard were necessary to restrain the enthusiasm of the people. The procession necessarily moved slowly, and was many times stopped in consequence of the enormous pressure on every side; as it approached the Bull-ring the mass of people was such that it was fearful to look upon; it was one vast sea of heads as far as the eye could reach; every nook, every gullet, every alley, and every lane—every window and every parapet presented their hundreds of the population. From the corner of the Coventry-road to the Bull-ring occupied nearly one hour, so slow was the progress made. As the *cortège* turned out New-street the effect was very fine; there were impromptu scaffolding, bearing hundreds of people; omnibuses at anchor, crowded even to the tyre of the wheels, and from Deritend to the Town Hall there was scarcely a window without a banner, and from the hands of thousands of ladies streamed ribbons of the Hungarian tricolour. From the windows of the *Journal* newspaper a splendid banner fluttered, and from many houses in the neighbourhood rockets were cast in abundance.

In the Bull-ring the first copy of the *Times* was burnt, and at intervals this ceremony was repeated until the procession terminated at the Five Ways. Many copies of the paper, with the words "Lying *Times*," in large characters upon them, were elevated on poles, and swung to and fro over the heads of the crowd amid vollies of derisive cheers and groaning.

The Town Hall, the theatre, and all the public buildings along the line were made use of in some way or other to serve the purpose of spectators. The bells of the various churches rung cheerful peals, but these were almost drowned by the deafening cheers of the populace.

One hundred Frenchmen who had formed a band marched near to Kossuth's carriage, preceded by a splendid banner, with the words "Eljen Kossuth," emblazoned upon it. There were thousands of other banners with appropriate mottoes and devices upon them. Several triumphal arches spanned the road. M. Kossuth himself seemed amazed, and Mr. Muntz, used to large meetings in the days of the Political Union, appeared lost in astonishment at the overwhelming multitude. It was computed by persons used to estimate large masses that there could not have been less than half a million of persons assembled. When it is considered that the population of Birmingham alone is a quarter of a million, the great majority of whom poured out on the great occasion, and that the entire district, far and near, sent their quotas, it will be thought that this is by no means an exaggerated estimate. Even places so distant as Sheffield contributed their thousands.

At four o'clock in the afternoon the procession reached the Five Ways. Perfect orderliness prevailed, without a single policeman or soldier; without the presence of any person in authority to preserve order, this crowd swayed to and fro, bearing every amount of pressure with patience, and apparently absorbed in the spirit and determination to do honour to the guest.

Immediately before the signal was given for the departure to the residence of Mr. Geach, that gentleman briefly addressed the crowd, stating that M. Kossuth felt deeply grateful for the reception he had experienced, so far beyond anything he could have anticipated, and only regretted that the state of his chest, and the engagements he was under to address public meetings to-morrow and the day following, prevented his thanking them as he could wish himself. Mr. Geach concluded his observations by expressing a hope that he might, in the name of the assembled thousands, give to Kossuth a true and hearty welcome to Birmingham. It is needless to add that the welcome was echoed most vociferously by the crowd, and as the word passed backwards to the more distant masses of the people, it was sent back again and again in vollies of cheering which continued as long as the cavalcade remained in sight, most of the carriages and vast numbers of the people following Kossuth's carriage up to the Dale's, Mr. Geach's residence. There, as soon as M. Kossuth had entered the house, the mounted body-guard formed in a semi-circle round the entrance gate. Mr. G. Dawson appeared and stated that he was commissioned by M. Kossuth to return his most heartfelt thanks to the people, for the manner in which they had received him. A numerous party assembled to meet M. Kossuth in the evening, at Mr. Geach's mansion.

RECEPTION AT MANCHESTER.

The Manchester people did not abandon till the last, their desire to give Kossuth a municipal welcome. The question of an address to him was raised in the quarterly meeting of the Town Council on Monday. The opposition was strangely excited, and the proceedings lasted from 10½ a.m. to 4 p.m. In the absence of a good number of supporters of the motion, who had gone out to dine, however, the council was counted, and declared short of a quorum. Mr. T. L. Williams, a Tory, who moved that the house be counted, ran out without his hat, to reduce the numbers sufficiently; and Mr. Alderman Bancroft was similarly precipitate.

But nothing could exceed the enthusiastic reception which was yesterday given to the representative of Hungary. It was generally stated that much larger numbers had assembled than even on the occasion of the Queen's visit, and that the enthusiasm equalled even that of Birmingham. But the most marked feature of the demonstration, as of that in London, was its spontaniety. "The morning," says the *Times'* report, "was foggy and dark, and gave promise of anything but a fine day, so that up to a very short time ere the arrival of M. Kossuth, it seemed likely that he would meet with but a poor welcome. A few flags that had done duty on several occasions before might be seen draggling through the haze out of windows along the route, but at very great intervals, and no preparations of any kind were visible for his reception. Bright yellow placards were stuck upon the dead walls, indicating the line of procession from the station to Mr. Henry's place at Woodlands, and exciting the people to emulate the enthusiasm of the inhabitants of Birmingham, who had met him in myriads; but the people tramped on to their work through the streets without paying them much apparent attention." But the same writer admits that nothing could exceed the spectacle that was presently displayed. Myriads assembled as if they had arisen from beneath the streets; and as silently disappeared when the purpose of their assembling had been answered.

M. Kossuth, still accompanied by M. Pulsky and Hajnick, started from Birmingham at half-past eight in the morning. The news of his progress had evidently spread throughout the whole of the district, as at each station vast crowds were assembled to see him and give him a passing cheer. At Whitmore, at Harington, at Crewe, and at Warrington, it appeared as if all classes of the inhabitants had turned out, as the stations were surrounded by private carriages, and every wall and elevated situation was crowded with the operatives. All the activity of the railway officials was called into requisition to prevent accidents, as numbers of both ladies and gentlemen clung to the carriages while actually in motion.

At a quarter-past twelve, Mr. Henry, M.P., Mr. Heyworth, M.P., and Mr. Kershaw, M.P., made their appearance on the Manchester station platform. An open chariot with four horses, and a carriage with two horses, belonging to the former gentleman, were in waiting, and were soon after joined by a very gay equipage, with postilions in scarlet jackets and laced caps, and by several handsomely appointed private chariots. The management permitted as many as could possibly find standing-room to enter their premises; and the police had great difficulty in keeping the crowd off the rails. It was a quarter to one o'clock ere the train dashed up, and the instant Kossuth appeared, the people, whose numbers had by this time swelled to some thousands, raised a tremendous cheer, which echoed along the ribbed roof of the station with a fine effect. The Hungarians—a number of whom have found employment in this district—threw themselves upon him with a wild "Eljen, Eljen." One Hungarian gentleman rushed forward, caught him in his arms, and saluted him on both cheeks. The lady followed the example, and then Kossuth embraced their children. He was very warmly received by the members on the platform, and proceeded at once to take his place in one of the open carriages. The people, who had perched themselves upon the iron pillars of the terminus, and on the lamp posts, and on the tops of the carriages drawn up in the station, hurrahed again and again, and followed the *cortège*, cheering and straining at their utmost. When the railway gate opened the sight was one of the most extraordinary that can be imagined. For the whole length of a wide street there was one dense sheet of pallid faces and fustian caps and jackets—wherever you looked were open mouths and straining eyes, and a forest of hats and caps in the air. It was with the greatest difficulty, and at a slow pace then, that the carriages, which amounted to some ten or twelve, could make their way. There were a few banners belonging to some temperance club in sight, tossing about in the mass, but they were soon lost, and a whole band of music was swallowed up in a vain attempt to head the procession. In Piccadilly all the windows were crammed; even the housetops had rows of temporary tenants. The broad street was choking. Carts, waggons, omnibuses, cabs, stage vans, and cotton trucks, were ranged up by the footpath two, three, and four deep, piled with human beings, who cheered as if for their lives. From the station to the Victoria Arch, about three quarters of a mile, the whole population of Manchester was really in the course of the route, and the *Times* thinks it no exaggeration to say there were 200,000 people present. "All the shop shutters were up, and it was stated by many that there were more people in the street than on the occasion of the Queen's visit. Indeed one heard, it must be owned, some comparisons of the kind, and several exclamations were heard of, 'Well, I saw Kossuth, at all events, which is more than I can say of the Queen!'"

The route to Woodlands—Mr. Henry's seat—is nearly three miles long, but the crowd thinned away after passing the Victoria station, though still at all the main streets and crossings it was very dense indeed. A multitude of several thousands ran along by the carriages cheering vociferously, and when they dropped exhausted, their places were occupied by fresh detachments. At all the public buildings, charity schools, churches, &c., were *nuclei* of popular demonstration. At the Exchange the merchants turned out, and added greatly to the respectable appearance of the masses. For nearly two miles this scene of gratulation and popular joy was repeated over and over again, and long after the *cortège* had passed Cheetham-hill and the villas of the Manchester Mecœnases, the footpath was lined with people. At Woodlands about 1,000 persons had gathered on the lawn in front of the house, and received M. Kossuth as warmly as the town's people.

Since the announcement of the intended meeting at the Free-trade Hall, up to the afternoon of yesterday, the committee had received upwards of 100,000 applications for tickets! Letters poured in, not only from the surrounding districts, but from the most distant parts of England and Scotland; and it was remarked that the applications came from persons of all shades in politics, as if the great event of the day had, by its extraordinary interest and importance completely annihilated all party distinctions. The general enthusiasm was fully participated in by the fair sex. Among those ladies who came from long distances to see the Hungarian patriot, were the sister of the late Sir H. Davy, and an aged matron, who boasted that in the times of the French convention she had shaken hands with Brissot. It is known that the hall will accommodate 7,000 or 8,000 people; and it is needless to say that it was last night crammed to its utmost capabilities.

At 7 o'clock M. Kossuth entered, attended by Mr. George Wilson, Mr. Bright, M.P., Lord D. Stuart, M.P., Mr. Kershaw, M.P., Mr. J. Williams, M.P., M. Pulszky, &c. The cheering, applause, and stamping of feet, which greeted M. Kossuth, lasted for some moments, and the noise was deafening. Mr. George Wilson took the chair. After enumerating some of the acts of M. Kossuth, and giving a brief sketch of his political life, he concluded by calling upon the secretary to read the following address:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LOUIS KOSSUTH, LATE GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY.

Illustrious Sir,—It is with no common feelings of congratulation that the people of Manchester hail your presence amongst them on this occasion.

We tender you a hearty welcome, in earnest thankfulness that you have survived the perils of a long imprisonment, and are now beyond the reach of that despotism which, in the inveteracy of its hatred to your person, only testifies how deeply it has been made to feel the terror of your name. That name is now historically identified with the most memorable struggle which modern times have witnessed to vindicate the constitutional rights and freedom of a great and brave people. With the cause of Hungary we have sympathized through every phase of her fortunes. We watched with intense interest the commencement, and saw with profound grief the sad termination of her heroic conflict with her oppressors. To you, Sir, as the champion of your country's independence—as the statesman who, through long years of self-devotion, sustained, with unrivalled energy and eloquence, a patriotic and constitutional resistance to the encroachments of despotism, we tender the expression of our warmest approbation.

The present state of the continent of Europe, where the brute force combination of military armaments threatens to overwhelm every vestige of liberty, renders it the imperative duty of the people of every free State to manifest their abhorrence of the tyranny that would usurp all rights, and ignore all duties, in blind defiance of the sacred obligations that reason and justice proclaim as the first conditions of civilized Governments. In your person we recognise a living protest against those principles of despotism which have ever been most abhorrent to the national sense and traditional aspirations of the people of this country. We would, through you, make known to Europe and the world our inextinguishable hatred of oppression; and uniting our voices with the great verdict which history will hereafter pronounce on the momentous events in which you have played so distinguished a part, we would invoke for Hungary, as we now pray Heaven to accord to yourself, a future worthy of the lofty aims which have been the guiding-star of your great career.

Mr. J. Bright, M.P., moved the adoption of the address, in an able and energetic speech, concluding thus:—"I am here to express my admiration of a man whom half Europe fears, and the other half admires, and the great nation across the Atlantic is prepared to receive [cheers]. I will express my hope for Hungary, because I believe there is such a thing as a glorious resurrection for the trampled nations [loud cheers]. I believe that the despotic powers of Europe and their vast military armaments will collapse and be destroyed; and in moving the address I perfectly concur in its sentiments, and my fervent prayer will be lifted up with you that the noble and patriotic children of Hungary may be raised up, and that the time may come when our distinguished guest may find himself in the land of his fathers, securing the rights of every man, and contributing by his wise policy to the peace of the world" [loud cheers]. Mr. Kershaw seconded the adoption of the address, which was, of course, carried unanimously. The chairman then rose to present the address. M. Kossuth's rising was the signal for an extraordinary burst of cheering, and for some moments the proceedings were suspended. The chairman then re-read the address to M. Kossuth, and formally presented it. M. Kossuth placed his hand to his heart, and bowed profoundly in receiving it. The gentlemen from surrounding towns were then called upon and introduced to M. Kossuth as their addresses were presented. They were as follow:—

The Ashton address, by Mr. Gartside, town clerk.
The Liverpool address, by Mr. W. Rathbone, Mr. C. Holland, Mr. C. E. Rawlins, and others.
The Bury address, by Mr. John Grundy.
An address from a public meeting of the town of Burnley.
An address from Denton, Houghton, and Hooley-hill, by Mr. Malladay and others.
An address from Halifax, by Mr. Holt and Mr. Crossley.
An address from Heywood, by Mr. Schofield and another gentleman.
An address from the Liverpool Hungarian Refugees' Association.
An address from the Manchester working-classes.
An address from the Manchester Temperance Association.
An address from Rochdale, presented by Mr. Tweedale and Mr. Livsey.
An address from the Staffordshire Potteries.
An address from Stockport, presented by Messrs. Eskrigge, Coppock, and J. G. Johnson.
An address from the students of the Independent College of Manchester.
An address from the German inhabitants of Manchester.
An address from the people of Wrexham.

Kossuth then replied, in a speech of an hour and a half in length, and of extraordinary eloquence. We will not do this oration the injustice of mutilation, and must, therefore, reserve it for our next; with the speech of Dr. Vaughan, who moved a vote of thanks to the Government and people of the United States.

To-day Kossuth revisits Birmingham, where he will be entertained at a splendid banquet. To-morrow he returns to London, attending a meeting at Hanover-square-rooms, at midday, for the presentation of addresses from the metropolitan boroughs, and the Guildhall ball in the evening. On Friday afternoon, he will embark at Southampton for the United States.

THE ST. ALBAN'S EXPOSURE.

Next to Mr. Coppock's declaration, that nothing but the ballot will prevent electoral corruption, the fact that St. Albans is in a worse condition now than before the Reform Act, is perhaps the most important disclosure of the whole inquiry. This has been stated by several witnesses. On Wednesday, Mr. Blagg said:—"Before the Reform Bill passed, every voter who had given a plumper received two guineas, and every voter who gave a single vote received one guinea. The money was paid openly, and every one would have considered himself defrauded if he had not received the money. At that time, too, there was a very extensive system of treating. After the Reform Bill passed, the payment of the guineas and the treating ceased; but my experience has led me to the belief that the new voters introduced by the Reform Bill are more venal than the old voters. The scot and lot voters would have been contented with £5, where the new voters want £10. At the election of '31, 623 electors voted, upwards of 106 of whom were non-resident. At the last election there were only 483 voters. At any election there were probably not more than 175 or 200 voters who were not indirectly paid. The number polled on the last occasion was 438, leaving about 60 who did not vote. Out of 354 ten-pound voters 212 got paid; 65 out 66 scot and lot voters are paid, and 21 out of 63 freemen. This gives a total of 308 who are paid; leaving 175 who are not influenced by pecuniary considerations. Of the three denominations of voters, I should say the freemen are the purest." On Thursday, Mr. Webster—one of the three who had brought down Sir R. Carden—avowed that his notion of "redeeming the borough from thraldom" was, bringing it back to its condition in the time of his father: "Was a surgeon residing in the town. Was born in St. Albans. Was a voter, and had been one for twenty years. Had voted at all the elections since the passing of the Reform Bill, when each voter received a guinea from the member, and all the wives of the voters half-a-guinea whenever they were confined [laughter]. Approved of that system, and had wished, therefore, to reduce the price of votes. Something was said between Mr. Law and himself respecting money. Did not propose that money should be sent to himself by coach. Said the election might be won for £500. Did not say that detection might be avoided. Said that certain voters who had not promised might be paid, and that others who had not promised might be sent away. Those were the old election tactics of the borough. His father before him had considerable influence in the borough. Mr. Phinn: Was your object to acquire the same influence as was possessed by your father? Mr. Webster: My father was the friend of every one in the borough, and I wished to be the same. I did not consider the old system of paying a guinea bribery; it was matter of custom."

Mr. Edwards was recalled in order to give some information as to former elections. He handed in the following account of the expenses of different elections from 1832:—Mr. Henry G. Ward, 1835, £2,400; July 25, 1837, Mr. Muskett, from £1,800 to £2,000; February, 1841, Lord Listowel, £3,000; June, 1841, Lord Listowel, £2,000; £3,000 more being spent, but not paid; August 11, 1846, Mr. Cabbell, £500; in 1847, Mr. Raphael, £3,500; in 1850, £2,500. Mr. Forsyth: That is £18,700. It was Edwards who introduced Mr. Raphael in 1847, as a Whig-Radical in politics, and unlimited in generosity. He had agreed to spend £3,500, and promised Edwards to make it £5,000 if he succeeded. Edwards did succeed. He received "120 promises before the bag had been opened at all [laughter]. Mr. Slade: Had you intimated to the parties that you had got a candidate who would pay money? The Witness: No. Mr. Forsyth: They knew you too well to doubt it? [laughter.] The Witness: Decidedly." The election ended, of course, in Mr. Raphael's return. Mr. Raphael polled 295 votes, Mr. Repton 276, Mr. Wilks 230, Mr. Craven 126. He (Edwards) had the assistance of Mr. Simpson, who received a third of the £500 paid to himself, namely, £166 13s. 4d. Some persons received as much as £25; the amounts ranged between seven or eight pounds and twenty-five pounds. But witness could recollect three persons who demanded £100 amongst them at Lord Listowel's election, and persons not of the poorest class. He could only count twenty-six out of 295 who voted for Mr. Raphael without payment.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, Nov. 12, Two o'clock.

THE KAFIR WAR.

Yesterday evening a public meeting, called by the Peace and the Aborigines Protection Societies, "to investigate the causes and to consider a remedy for the deplorable war now prevailing in South Africa, and the best means to obviate the recurrence of such a calamity," was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, and was very numerously attended; the large room being completely filled. Mr. Samuel Gurney presided, and opened the proceedings in a brief appropriate speech.

Mr. J. Hodgkin moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting deeply laments the war which is now being waged in South Africa, not only as entailing a vast expenditure of the national funds, as inflicting heavy calamities on our colonial fellow-subjects, and threatening the Aboriginal population with ultimate destruction, but especially as being dishonourable to us as a civilized people, and derogatory to our character as Christians; and this meeting would express its conviction that the present deplorable conflict may be regarded as the direct result of a long continued system of aggression on our part upon the native tribes of the country, and of our utter disregard of their natural rights, aggravated by our unceasing endeavour to undermine and destroy the influence of their chiefs.

In 1493 the colony of the Cape of Good Hope was in possession of the Dutch. In 1795 the British first took possession of it; but by the treaty of Amiens it was given back to the Dutch. In 1806 it was reconquered by the British, and had continued since that time in their possession; the treaties in 1814 and 1815 confirming them in their right. Since that time the colony had been very greatly increased. Until 1817 the Great Fish River was the eastern boundary; in 1819 the district between this River and the Keiskamma was the neutral territory. The extent which they possessed to the northward and westward was not less than 280,000 square miles—an extent which was greater than the whole Austrian empire, including her Italian provinces. The population consisted partly of Hottentots and partly of whites. The natives we had used like children—first giving, and then taking away. In 1819, the territory between the Great Fish river and the Keiskamma was declared neutral, probably to serve as a cordon between ourselves and the Kafirs. In 1820, Sir R. F. Donkin called it the newly-acquired territory. In 1823, Lord Charles Somerset made the boundary recede again to the Fish river; and many Kafirs were allowed to settle on the neutral ground. In 1829, Macomo was expelled, and from this proceeded the war of 1834, which led to an acquisition of territory, and of which Sir Benjamin d'Urban, in his despatches, wrote that 4,000 Kafirs had been expelled, 60,000 head of cattle taken, and almost all their goats, and also the acquisition had been made of all the territory called Adelaide. They then came to that beautiful trait in our policy, the administration of Lord Glenelg. That nobleman, who acted on truly Christian principles, went to William IV. and informed him of the increase of his dominions and at what cost. The King replied that he would not have his territories increased at such a price. The newly acquired tract of land was ceded, and rules were laid down for the conduct of the two parties. In 1845, eight years after the resignation of the stolen property, as it was once described by Sir F. Buxton, fresh troubles arose. The Attorney-General at the Cape expressed himself in high terms of the admirable conduct of the natives, owing to the change of our policy. There were difficulties, and no doubt this must always be the case in similar positions, with regard to their cattle. If they strayed from one kraal to another over the frontier, the rule was that whenever the spoor was discovered that village should make restitution for the cattle, and also pay a fine. It often came to pass that persons who were perfectly innocent were called on to pay this charge, and it sometimes was the case that they were quite unable to pay. Probably, the course that was taken of throwing on the accused person the onus of disproving the charge of stealing the cattle added to the difficulty. In a case like this, perhaps, strict legal proof might have been dispensed with, but this total inversion of English justice must inevitably lead to discontent. The war that broke out in 1846, and which was closed by Sir Harry Smith in 1848, ended in an entire resumption of the stolen property under two different names—that part lying between the Fish River and the Keiskamma was called Victoria, and the part between it and the River Kye British Kaffraria. With regard to what followed this annexation, he thought that Lord Grey did not wish that the chiefs should be divested of all authority over the people, and recommended that the commissioners appointed should act through the chiefs; but so little power was really given to them that they were soon brought to a state of insignificance. The main features of the aggression since the resumption of the land had been seizing on cattle and land—taking it one day and giving it back the next—which made the effect much worse than if they never changed. Mr. Pringle, in 1820, mentioned an anecdote to show the system pursued. He saw a woman, with a child on her back, come weeping to a village where he was staying, in custody of the native police. She pleaded for freedom. Was she a slave? No; she had only crossed the frontier without leave, and come to the spot where she perhaps had previously lived, and the colonial law awarded to her slavery, and gave her into the hands of the ruffians who had dispossessed her. Sir H. Smith did not send a commissioner, did not appeal to the missionaries who possessed the greatest influence over the people—and this showed that men of the sword were not always the best negotiators—he went with troops against them. The Kafirs said, "Send us your 'sticks,' and we will obey them, instead of bringing your troops." Now, this contained the very cream of the advice he would give. He would say, "Give to the Kafirs who regarded law the constable's staff instead of the marshal's sword." But Sir H. Smith convened the chiefs, and they attended, showing the confidence they still had in the Government. Sandilli refused to come. He said he was afraid to do so; that there were rumours of his life being in danger. This was one of the main reasons of the war. For this refusal he was deposed and a troop sent to apprehend him. In the Orange government there had been quarrels between the chiefs, and the British had intervened so as to set the most powerful of the northern ones against them. How was it that the Hottentots, however, who had sometimes turned out in defence of the British territory, failed to do so in this instance? When they did so they had to give up their time, to neglect their own provision grounds, and after the hostile part was over they generally set to work to fell timber. It was impolitic to prevent them from cutting it, but the Governor revived a law of 20 years' standing, which put on them a heavy imposition. By this and other causes the Governor had alienated the affection of the Hottentots from the British colonists. They were at present between three fires—the Kafirs in the West, another tribe in the North, and the Hottentots in between—everywhere. How were they to escape these three fires? The first requisite was justice. If the Government at home would employ as commissioners men who were accustomed to undertake these difficult subjects—men of intelligence and of Christian principles; if they would put them in communication with the native missionaries—would take them by the hand, and tell them that the Queen no longer relied on bayonets and cannon, but was desirous of doing justice both to the white and the black, he believed they would do good. If a flag of truce were held out to them, and justice were held up as the talisman, they would assuredly succeed. They should also establish an efficient police, who should act through the chiefs, honouring them and carrying out, through them, English justice and pure native law; and of this he would not despair.

The Rev. H. Richard, secretary of the Peace Society, seconded the resolution, and spoke at some length on the causes of the late war.

A gentleman from the Cape expressed his concurrence in great part of what had been said.

A second resolution was moved by Mr. G. W. Alexander, and seconded by the Rev. J. Burnet:—

That this meeting, firmly believing that in our intercourse with barbarous tribes, as with civilized nations, the adoption of strict justice as the basis of our measures can be neither impolitic nor practically ineffective, and that at the present critical juncture an intimation on our part of a desire for peace, conjointly with the establishment of an open inquiry on the spot, under the presidency of impartial and independent civil commissioners, specially appointed, would tend to allay animosity, and probably cause an immediate suspension of hostilities, would respectfully press this suggestion upon the attention of her Majesty's Ministers, earnestly recommending that our future relations with the Kafirs be regulated in conformity with the conciliatory and humane principles sanctioned in 1835 by the most competent authorities, and subsequently vindicated in their application by several years of encouraging experience.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1851

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Mr. J. B. Kerr, Halifax	0	10	0
Mr. R. Kerr, ditto.	0	10	0
Mr. W. Kerr, ditto.	0	5	0
Miss A. Kerr, ditto.	0	2	6
Mr. J. Hutton Darely, Derby . . .	1	0	0
Miss Pyer, Devonport	0	2	6

Erratum.—(P. 893, fifteenth line from bottom of first column), for "Christianity," read "State-churchism."

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1851.

Parliamentary Reform.

LETTERS TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

III.—GOVERNED BY A LIE.

MOST PATIENT PEOPLE,—You are governed by a lie. These half-dozen words exactly describe your political condition. The facts of the case put into language cannot be more accurately translated. Shrink not from the verbal representation of the thing—if horror is excited, let it be by the thing itself! Dare to look the reality full in the face, and, if offended, as 'tis fit you should be, blame not your eyes for seeing truly, but what they see for its shocking deformity!

You are governed by a lie. The dominant power in the State by which you are ruled is born of fraud and corruption. The laws flow down to you from a polluted spring. The pretence is that you have a House of *Commons*. There is only just enough truth in that pretence to give it plausibility. Mainly, it is a falsehood. You have no such House. One branch of your legislature is called by that name, but in it there is next to nothing to justify its being so regarded. The Commons of England are not represented—are misrepresented—only, the naked fact is dressed out in a craftily-woven semblance of popularity. The voice is that of Jacob—the hands are those of Esau.

Your electoral system—the basis of your entire government is a juggle. It was contrived to impose upon you—it is worked to defraud you. It is a dexterous trick—nothing more—and you have gaped, and been cheated by it. In commercial life, any analogous proceeding would be called a swindle—for it begins in dishonesty, it pursues its object by fraud, and it realizes it under the prostituted names of truth, patriotism, and virtue. What crime does, hypocrisy hides. The brazen-faced courtezan turns the true wife out-of-doors, and, with upturned eyes, and uplifted hands, as if in modest horror, calls her by a foul name. And you, most patient people—you look on and are silent.

You are governed by a lie. Is proof needed? It shall be furnished. I will be very brief, for the facts are notorious.

The House of Commons, as its name imports, professes to be a political representation of the people of these realms. The population of the United Kingdom may be taken in round numbers at 29,000,000, and the adult males at about 7,000,000. The number of electors is close upon 1,000,000, so that the House of Commons directly represents less than a seventh part of the representable population. Set this down as the first item in the sum total of falsehood. At starting, it falls short of its own pretence by six-sevenths. It calls itself by a title which is one part true, and six untrue—or, in other words, regard being had to *numbers* only, the elements of deceit in its composition, as compared with that of reality, are six to one.

Now, with what is done with the enfranchised seventh to neutralize its apparent representative worth! It is broadly divided into county and borough constituences in such manner that in the former, containing nearly two-thirds of the whole electoral body, the tenure of the franchise puts [illegible] every seat within the undisputed power of the landed aristocracy; and of the latter, the majority are so limited in extent as to make them manageable by cunning, corruption, and intimidation.

County elections, it is very well known, are carried by the fifty-pound tenants-at-will. The other county-franchises, except in some dozen cases at most, go for little or nothing in a contest. The landowners hold this class entirely at their mercy, and, without scruple, bind them to vote, not according to political knowledge and preference, but at the word of command. This is so notorious, that in a general election, county contests have become the exception—aristocratic nomination, the rule. The county constituencies comprise about 680,000, out of 1,000,000 electors, and of these, five-sixths at least, owing to the special tenure of their franchise, are political serfs, without a principle, without an opinion, which at the poll-booth they dare maintain as their own. This reduces the element of truth in the representative character of the House of Commons to one fourteenth—or, in other words, pretence preponderates over reality, in the proportion of thirteen to one.

Pass on to the borough constituencies! The number of borough electors, including ten-pound householders and freemen, is about 460,000, of whom about 400,000, perhaps, are qualified to vote by occupying houses at an annual rent of £10 or upwards. This qualification, however, is valid only within borough districts—so that, according to a Parliamentary return, there are nearly as many ten-pound householders in England and Wales only, without a vote, as there are others with them in the United Kingdom. The exact number thus deprived is 349,249—but as the return does not include Scotland nor Ireland, we are warranted in taking the *un*represented ten-pound householders as fully equal in amount to the represented. The ten-pound franchise, therefore, in relation to national representation as a whole, is but half a franchise after all.

Three hundred and ninety-seven members are returned by borough constituencies. These, if equal in extent, might yield an approximation, at least, to a representation of half the ten-pound householders in the kingdom. But here, again, dexterity, or rather, to coin a word for the purpose of expressing our meaning, sinisterity steps in, and, by crafty arrangement, turns the faint semblance of truth into a downright lie. No less than two hundred and seventeen of these members are returned by places containing not more than six hundred electors each, or more exactly—

23 boroughs,	with not more than	350 electors,	return 39	members
48	,,	400	,, 68	,,
75	,,	600	,, 110	,,
		Total.....		217

The members elected by these boroughs may be fairly divided into the following classes:—Those who are indebted for their seat to the nomination of some neighbouring magnate—those who purchase it of an electioneering agent—and those who, where parties are nearly balanced, turn the scale by bribing venal freemen. Some of them may be men holding popular opinions—many do not—but of all it may be said that their representative character is based upon a fraud. Arundel has recently furnished a good specimen of the first—St. Alban's, of the second—Ipswich may stand as an example of the third.

Nor is this all. Several of the smaller boroughs return two members each—many of the larger ones, but a single member only. Harwich, with 272 electors, neutralizes the voice of the Tower Hamlets with 21,131, and outvotes Cheltenham, with 2,278. Wells, with 381 electors, equals in political influence London (City), with 20,250, and has double that of Salford, with 2,426. By this artful distribution of electoral power, popular representation in boroughs is frittered down to very narrow limits, and there is ample reason for concluding that scarcely one-third of the members elected for these places owe their seats to the unbiassed and unbought votes of a majority of their constit[illegible]ts. The counties left us but a fourteenth of reality to examine—and of that we find two-thirds at least to be falsehood—in other words, a fair analysis of the representative character of the House of *Commons*, considered in relation to its ostensible origin, brings out the following astounding result. The pretence imposed upon us under that specious title is made up of about forty parts of deceit to one of truth. Say I not right that you are governed by a lie?

In corroboration of the rough analysis compressed into the few foregoing passages, I cite a witness of large practical experience. Mr. Coppock, for many years secretary to the Reform Association, in the evidence he gave last week before the Bribery Commission sitting at St. Alban's, after an enumeration by Mr. Edwards, the local *liberal* agent of the borough, of the electors bribed by him, and a specification of the sum paid to each, made this extraordinary disclosure:—"As secretary to that (the Reform) Association, I was led into communication with every borough, and every city, and every county, in the kingdom; and from that time (1835) to this, I hardly know how in some way, as connected with the liberal party, I have been one of the first to know when a vacancy anywhere occurred. I have watched all the vacancies; and I know something, more or less, of most places in England. I can say that positively. I cannot go through a borough register, as Mr. Edwards has done, and ticket off each voter, saying 'to such a one I gave so much.' But I could take a list of the English boroughs, beginning with Abingdon and ending with the last letter, and if I were to put opposite, *as I could*, '*the member paid so much for his seat*,' I should, perhaps, make as extraordinary a statement as that which you have had from Mr. Edwards." "I state this," he adds, "to show what the system is, and no man in the kingdom has a greater horror and detestation of that system than I have."

I will trouble you with but one more illustration. Many a borough return is petitioned against, on the ground of corrupt practices, and, in every such case, a committee is selected to try the merits of the return. The efficiency of the methods of investigation prescribed to them may be judged of by these facts. Such a committee sat in trial of St. Alban's. Mr. Bell, the sitting member, was declared "duly elected." Guided by technicalities to which the committee is confined by Parliamentary authority, they could not come to any other decision. The commission, furnished with more ample powers, elicits the fact that Mr. Bell purchased his seat for £2,500. In the one case, inquiry was carried on under restrictions which made it a sham—in the other, with powers which made it a reality. Election committees give the last touch of falsehood to our representative system. Verily, most patient people, you *are* governed by a lie.

Oh! shame! The humiliation of being so ruled might well check your loudest and most confident boasts. You are an enlightened people, a practical people, a people proud of your commercial credit, a people among whom domestic virtues flourish, morality abounds, religion is respected, a free, magnanimous, and glorious people—whose political government, however, has its basis in the meanest fraud. The man who is overpowered by superior force may gracefully display resignation—but he who is consciously cozened by imposture is despicable just in proportion as he is submissive. A nation trampled down may ask our pity—a nation cheated of its rights can look only for contempt. Throughout Europe, you alone are politically ruled by falsehood. The sword is sharp, but it is true—despotism is terrible, but, at least, it is but what it seems—democracy may be wayward, but it is honest. Peoples may have many evils to bear under either of these principles of government, without losing their self-respect. But your case, if not so cruel, is more humbling. You cannot look at the foundation of your legislative machinery, without being compelled to recoil with disgust. It is sunk in the filth of electoral pollution—it rests almost entirely on electoral chicane. The ultimate powers of the State in these realms, are the *respectable* wretches, who skulk at dusk into back parlours in Sovereign-alley. Their instruments are bribery and beer. By aptly plying the basest motives of our fallen nature, they fill the House of Commons with your lawgivers, who assume to represent the intelligence, wealth, and virtue of the whole people, and call themselves the "collective wisdom" of the empire. And you—you to whom all this is obvious, allow the cheat to be put upon you, and take credit, before the nations of Europe, for the liberality and stability of your "glorious constitution."

Pocket the affront offered you by such a political system as you will, you cannot escape its demoralizing effects. As damp percolates upwards through brick walls, so fraud at the foundation of a government penetrates and damages the whole superstructure. Multitudinous are the ways in which the original lie makes its bad influence felt. It familiarizes conscience with its own hideous features, until a lax political morality becomes common. It saps, or supersedes, all the higher motives, so that generosity, integrity, patriotism, are treated as fanatical. It produces a general mistrust of purity and high-mindedness, and by that mistrust kills them in the germ, or obstructs their healthful development. You complain of the unprecedented lack of public virtue. How can you expect it, when political service for the most part begins in dishonesty? Your best men become tainted by close and perpetual contact with a power which has its rise in a scarcely colourable hypocrisy. The atmosphere of St. Stephen's is stifling to the nobler aspirations of a true magnanimity, and an ingenious trick wins more applause than a just or generous principle. Like Parliament, like people. Yourselves, alas! do but illustrate the maxim. You have nearly ceased to believe in disinterestedness. You almost regard it as your irretrievable destiny to be governed by a lie. Occasionally, indeed, things are "too bad" to be tolerated—but, as a general rule, your standard of political justice is sadly alloyed with a selfish expediency. This is not natural, nor

necessary—it comes out of the essential falsehood of your representative system. That which originates in a mean pretence, cannot grow up into a truthful reality. The better instincts of popular morality are poisoned at the muddy springs of electoral power.

But the mischief which works out such deterioration in the character of your public men, and spares not even your own, fastens itself, as might have been anticipated, upon your material interests. There is not a department of the State that is not crowded by offices which are mainly for show, and filled by servants whose chief duty is to receive their pay. It is thus that wealth squandered in elections finds its way back again into the coffers of the class who supplied it. The useless extravagance is exposed, but only to be laughed at and sanctioned. For all this you are mercilessly taxed by your so-called representatives, who are ever more ready to assent to a job than to compel a retrenchment, to extend the influence and increase the cost of government than to draw around them narrower limits. You are not only governed by a lie, but you have to pay ruinously for the degrading privilege.

Excuse my iteration, most patient people, but I must repeat, you are governed by a lie. Would that this brief sentence could be halloed in your ears, until it makes an impression on your heart—that you felt the indignity in all its force—that you had manliness enough to rise up and protest, "Come what will, we will be ruled by falsehood no longer!" I would fain hope, you will not accept, at Lord John Russell's hands, any measure of reform which goes only to a modification of the cheat. You may not be disposed to insist upon all you are in justice entitled to—the more the pity. But surely, you will see to it, that what he does give you is a reality and not a sham—a truth as far as it goes, and not a trick with a plausible cover over it.

I am, most patient people,
Your obedient and devoted Servant,
SIRACH SEARCHEM.

SUMMARY.

Vires acquirit eundo. The illustrious Kossuth takes the heart of the English people as by storm. There is no possibility of concealing the fact that Kossuth's reception has become not merely a popular, but a national one. One class, and one class only, stand resolutely aloof—they whom by courtesy we are wont to designate noble. Never before was exile thus spontaneously and enthusiastically welcomed to England. Never, perhaps, has the magical spell of a great spirit exercised a wider or more potent sway over the minds of our countrymen. In his progress to the north this has become even more apparent than in the metropolis. At Birmingham, some hundreds of thousands of people assembled to do him honour, and the impulse which moved them, and which for the moment inspired them, was evidently that of veneration, attachment, and sympathy, for the man who appears to be marked out by Providence as the instrument for crushing continental despotism.

The numerous addresses which have been carried up to M. Kossuth, have elicited from him replies, which, whilst admirably suited in each instance, have further developed the views, political opinions, and hopes, of this great statesman. With a frankness which scorns all artifice, he has honourably laid bare the very secrets of his bosom, and if on all points we are not agreed as to the political sentiments to which he gives utterance, we can unite in admiration of the manly, noble, and unsophisticated bearing of the illustrious person who expresses them. "Republicanism based upon universal suffrage," he says, "is the only possible future for Europe." We believe that he is right—although neither in sentiment, taste, nor judgment, republicans ourselves. But we cannot blind our eyes to the fact that since 1848 the monarchies of the continent have destroyed every other alternative. The iron hand of despotism, deep stained with the blood of its victims, has become intolerable. It fixes its ruthless gripe alike on body and soul—and if the nationalities of Europe, worn out in patience, and maddened by each increasing oppression, start up at last in arms to avenge themselves, much as we must deplore the struggle which will ensue, we cannot, without puerility, affect surprise. Certain it is, we think, that a desperate contest is at hand; not between different nationalities, but between peoples and their tyrants. We cannot doubt the issue. The monarchical system will be shivered to atoms, and nothing but republicanism can supply its place. To this issue, kings and their tools have brought the continent of Europe, from one end of it to the other.

Home affairs have turned up, during the week, a point or two of special interest. The investigation proceeding at St. Alban's, or rather just brought to a close, furnishes the people with timely information to quicken their desires for Parliamentary reform. A more disgraceful state of things than that laid bare to view by the evidence collected by the Bribery Commissioners of St. Alban's, it would be impossible to conceive. Our only fear is, that the case is too bad to produce a proper impression. It will be regarded by many as exceptional and unparalleled. In extent it may be so—in kind it may be readily matched. No man who is thoroughly conversant with the machinery set in motion at borough elections, can fail to see in St. Alban's the exaggerated form of evils prevalent in all our smaller boroughs. Could a roving commission but be authorized to go from place to place, and do elsewhere what has been done in St. Alban's, a system of corruption, immorality, fraud, and intimidation, would be exposed to public view, such as would provoke denunciations from all quarters and all classes. The truth is, our electoral system is so framed as to originate and nourish the meanest and the worst of political vices, and no reform bill will extirpate the evil, which does not place Parliamentary representation upon an entirely different basis.

The final report of the Commissioners of the Industrial Exhibition has been published. It intimates, says the *Spectator*, "that the receipts have exceeded half a million, and that the surplus left in the hands of the Commissioners cannot be less than £150,000. Aware that their delegated authority confers on them no title to distribute this sum, they respectfully place it at the Queen's disposal, as the ultimate heir of all ownerless property. They hint, however, that, if they were permitted, they could dispose of the money for the general benefit; and suggest the expediency of granting them, by royal charter, powers to submit to her Majesty a scheme for the application of the surplus. It is implied in the report, that the project contemplated is the establishment of an institution for industrial education, on a scale that would require liberal auxiliary assistance from the public. It is not likely that even this vague intimation of the intentions and wishes of the Commissioners would have been made without an understanding that they are likely to be complied with. The charter will be granted."

We have given in another column, and intend to repeat, as opportunity serves, some specimens of the evidence laid before the committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the subject of church-rates. We do not, indeed, anticipate that it will produce upon Parliament an impression favourable to the abolition of that obnoxious impost. But, if duly circulated and read, it will do much to prepare the way for that change which cannot now, we think, be far distant. Ecclesiastical taxes and public endowments of religious institutions, are being assailed on all hands. Some time since we recorded, much to our satisfaction, a cessation, for the future, of the *Regium Donum*. We observe that a spirited effort will be made next session by the Protestant Alliance to undo the foolish and fatal policy embodied by Sir Robert Peel's Government, in the Maynooth College Act. On the broadest ground of principle, it will be our duty to do what in us lies to help on this movement—never conceding, however, even for a moment, that our purposes are not sectarian, and that what we refuse to one religious denomination we would equally refuse to all.

President Bonaparte's address to the French Chambers has provoked more comment than it is worth. The pith of it may be put into a few words. It is this, "Place me in a position to secure my re-election, and I will heartily unite with you in the work of repression." The selfishness of the man is scarcely disguised, but he has to deal with a legislative body which distrusts him. His Ministry have been outvoted upon the first trial of their strength, an omen for Louis Bonaparte that the term of his presidential glory is near at hand.

THE POWER OF THE PURSE.

"CONFESSIONS" constitute a large and very popular branch of literature. They gratify a curiosity too nearly universal to be considered morbid, and create an excitement not always without a salutary effect. The record of illicit actions has a charm for many who have no disposition to repeat them; and if with some the imagination is stimulated at the expense of the conscience, by a much larger number the moral is remembered long after the story is forgotten. Thus it is not the lowest class alone of newspaper readers who turn with avidity to the daily chronicles of law and police. There is scarcely a case of petty larceny that could not easily be made attractive to the daintiest attention. No wonder, then, that at unreserved revelations of St. Alban's—the baring of bosoms impenetrable to the burning gaze of a parliamentary committee—the opening of mouths that refused to divulge at the bidding of highest authority—no wonder that at this the busy and the dilettante world alike stopped to listen, as though Mephistophiles had promised to "make a clean breast."

Yet the world has heard little or nothing that it did not know before. Every one was perfectly aware that votes at St. Alban's were as purchaseable as vegetables at Covent-garden—that Mr. Edwards was the principal vote-broker of the town—and that Mr. Coppock did a similar business for the whole kingdom. The universal conviction of this was so strong that it has scarcely received confirmation. All that was wanted was, the gratification of curiosity as to the mechanism of corruption; and such an amplitude of evidence as would leave no excuse for legislative tolerance. This has been gained—and a great gain it is. We now know, on the confession of the criminals themselves, that two out of every three electors of St. Alban's regularly sell their votes—that the constituency is, in this respect, in a worse condition since than before the Reform Act—that a permanent organization, composed of men in a respectable station of life, maintains a distinction of parties to which the ordinary political epithets do not apply—that a balance of power is preserved, the sole object of which is to insure a tolerably equal share of septennial spoil—that candidates of all colours have submitted to this system—and that it prevails in all the small constituencies of the kingdom. Now, to what use are we to put this knowledge?

We do not ask, to what use Lord John Russell will put it. We presume that he had some intention of acting upon the information to be obtained when he consented to the appointment of the commission. But his doings are so notoriously out of all proportion to the occasion for them, that it is useless to speculate on anything *he* may attempt or accomplish. What should the radical reformers do? What, but hold up their old proposals in the light of these new facts? They are continually jeered at for anticipating events, for founding schemes upon theory, and inverting the order of political progress. If it were true that the "points" of the larger or the lesser Charter had been elaborated by imaginative rather than practical men, there could be no greater triumph for those men than the proof of their foresight that is now afforded. They always said that manhood suffrage, the ballot, large constituencies, and short parliaments, were one and all essential to the purity of electoral bodies. Now, we are told, on authority, that one class of voters is every whit as corrupt as another; the ten-pound householders as the old non-resident freeman—that the ballot alone can be an adequate remedy—that an election at Sheffield is one-tenth the cost of an election at St. Alban's—and that candidates will risk larger or smaller sums in proportion as a Parliament is young or old. So far, then, from being called upon to reconsider and modify your proposals, we have nothing to do but iterate them in the ear of the nation, now thoroughly conscious of the evil to be cured. If it be clear that no class of men are proof against the temptations of a bribe—that lawyers, doctors, and tradesmen, are as ready to sell the suffrages they derive from their habitations as are the impoverished descendants of privileged burgesses—what remains but to abolish the privilege by extending the right? While the narrow suffrage prevails, secrecy of voting may diminish the practice of bribery, by lessening the chances of its success; but, with the restriction and the publicity abolished together, the probabilities are against corruption in a very appreciable ratio. Yet, again, by equalizing the electoral districts, you destroy the marketable class of constituencies; there no longer exists one more open, *per se*, than another, to the advances of the tempter; in any one, a juncture may occur in which a few purchaseable votes might turn the scale, but the organization of corruption would have to be created—the nefarious profession of a Coppock would no longer be in existence; the meaner agency of an Edwards would have to be sought after, instead of having to be enlisted and appeased. And, finally, by holding out the certain prospect of being thrown back, in three years, at the longest, into the condition of an undistinguished citizen, you reduce the motives to bribery to so low an ebb, that he who ventured upon it would come under the definition that has been given of insanity, viz., acting without an adequate motive. The aspirant to senatorial honours may practise many circuitous blandishments, but he will no longer inflame the cupidity nor press upon the necessities of those who can bestow what he covets. Demagogism, aristocratic or vulgar, may do its worst or best—we shall, at all events, have been delivered from the most odious of tyrannies, "the power of the purse."

AN INDUSTRIAL ACCESSION.

WE shall soon begin to count the gains of the wonderful Exhibition. The most new, beautiful, and valuable achievements in the industrial arts, will, by degrees, become recognised, familiarized, and appreciated, throughout the various communities of the civilized world. Who can tell what fresh life and vigour may be poured into the ordinary channels of commerce, or the regular branches of trade, by these extraordinary impulses to further and greater perfection, which are, in fact, the crowning legacy of the World's Fair? In busy factory and quiet fields, in the mighty city, over hill and dale, by the river and upon the ocean,

these prolific impulses will be felt, by all orders of men, by all classes of minds.

If, as the English Master has told us,

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin,"

so we may say of practical art and of science as applied to industrial works, that "one touch of it makes the whole world kin." The utilities have been on a world-wide scale—but each of them, from the magnificent and complicated to the minute and simple, asserts the same firm basis of reality—rests on some potential universality—some law of nature. The entire race is interested in each genuine effort; the world's practical intellect, being cognizant of the forms of matter and the wants of man, works in myriads of ways—the manifestations, the triumphs, are individual; but the results of each true work are for all; and thus the outcome is an intellectual, as we have ever recognised before a moral—kinship.

While Englishmen are themselves likely to be by far the greatest gainers, in every way, by the Exhibition, there are not wanting some amongst us who, at this juncture, are seeking to revive narrow prejudices and exploded doctrines. Men of little ability, but untiring importunity, are raising the cant cry of "Protection to native Industry." Certainly it rings well just now! To proclaim independence of the foreigner, and exclusive reliance on our indigenous resources, at this particular time, is highly creditable to our national character. The moment is well chosen for the performance of this piece of mingled blarney and effrontery after we have invited the whole world to come with the best specimens of their fabrics, products, and machinery, for the express purposes of comparison, suggestion, and international improvement. The chosen epoch for alarm, distrust, defiance, and isolation, follows fittingly this most comprehensive and beneficial interchange of realized ideas and illustrated facts: the greatest ever witnessed in the history of our race.

Of course the discarded lion's roar is not even a zoological fact. The "cry" will not even cover its authors with contempt: indifference of the blankest attitude is too good for them, and more than they reasonably hope for. It is a pitifully simulated attempt at deception. The *Times* plays Jack Ketch to this ghost of a ghost, very admirably. A dead humbug is just the subject for quacks to try experiments upon. We know of none more fit to galvanize a rotten cause with some congenial vitality than those who have taken the job in hand. We do not speak of those who are engaged in laying, but of those who are raising this ghost.

Native industry! Protection to native industry! We should be in a pretty plight if we relied on these indigenous heroes for its preservation. Under this predicted Protectorate, Mr. Disraeli would add to the "Wealth of Nations" a few Jew novels; *the* marquis ten per cent. to his tenants' rents; the energetic ship-builder, probably, a Thames cock-boat to the mercantile navy. The "great party" consists of middle-men, agents, stewards—but where is the genuine producer, creator, worker, to be found in the rank and file of this stupid superstition? If ever there should be a "Protectionist exhibition" for *their* works of industry, the charge for admission ought to be very considerable.

Let us not be misunderstood. The farmers, with their better sort of labourers, furnished, we believe, the greatest number of any class of visitors to the Crystal Palace. Whatever our opinion of self-appointed leaders, our respect for the farmer, our sympathy with him must be great The manner in which, as a body, they are striving to meet their special exigencies, in spite of the stereotyped tyranny of landed proprietors, deserves, and will receive, the highest praise from all parties. We believe their views are expanding and clarifying under the necessities of their position, and we shall soon have their recognised representatives turning out into the lobby at Westminster, with the real friends of reform, retrenchment, and peace. They are beginning to understand their rights and their wrongs, and to seek for remedies in their private rather than in their public relations.

We would especially call their attention to a cheering illustration of the great law of "mutual dependence," elicited rather than created by the "world's fair." We are sure they will be the last in the world to cry out for a tariff on foreign brains, as well as foreign grains. The former articles are not unlikely to make them ample amends for the loss of grosser restrictions. What can we be referring to? An "Industrial Accession."

Well! we hear the courteous reader exclaim, and whose contribution? That of a foreigner. A Frenchman? No. One of those super-'cute Yankees? No: a Brazilian by birth, a Dane by parentage. Well; what has he done for the British farmer? Everything, we were going to reply. But will it set the League at work again? No! they will be your customers. You will supply them with a staple off your own fields, to any extent they may require, for their labour or their capital. It will raise the price of agricultural produce by meeting the wants of the manufacturers. It will relieve us of all dependence on the horrid system of slavery, and will crush it in all Christian states. Well! both farmer and manufacturer will exclaim, anything else? Yes: it will extinguish poor-rates. Anything else? Yes: it will reconcile, in one identity of interest, the two great classes, whose jars and misunderstandings keep us all in a perpetual fever. Anything else? Yes! It will do more to *save* Ireland than our misrule of centuries has done to destroy it. We will open the business with a few figures.

In the first place, the graziers, who now get oil cake to the extent of 70,000 tons per annum from foreign countries, will be supplied by home produce. Here is an annual value exceeding £500,000.

Then we have 650,000 quarters of linseed imported for crushing into linseed oil, which comes to £1,820,000; and with the quantity imported for sowing, value £200,000, we have a total in these three items of £2,520,000.

Now add to this the price we pay for flax fibre — £5,000,000; and for hemp — £1,500,000 — all from abroad, and we have a total in round numbers of ten millions! all of which might be saved, so far as the British importer is concerned.

But is that the nostrum? Grow more flax, and save ten millions! Why that is mockery — it would not be felt in the vast range of British agricultural outlay.

Stop a little. Here is ten millions—a good round sum too, we respectfully submit, annually, for the British farmers to take instead of the foreign. But that is not all.

What say you to a discovery which converts our English flax into a *tow*, which can be treated in every respect the same as American cotton?

This is the great fact. Our flax can be grown in any part of the United Kingdom at an average profit of £6 an acre over wheat.

The cotton can be made from it, fit for the spinner, as low as 2½d per lb., and sold as cheap and good as American.

Our cotton manufacturers use about 1,000 tons a day.

What will the landlord and the farmer say to a discovery which will bring into most profitable cultivation some two or three millions of acres, so as to meet an average demand of 400,000 tons of English cotton?

These are astounding facts. By another branch of the process the linen manufacturer will be immensely benefited; but we have not left ourselves space for any details.

The discovery is due to a foreigner—Chevalier Claussen. Who will advocate a prohibitory duty on foreign brains now?

We cannot conclude our notice of this accession to our national stores (which indicates no more than the mere obvious points of advantage) without expressing our regret that such an invention should not have received *the first* prize from the Council of the Exhibition. It is needless to say how it comprises all the required points—novelty, beauty, utility, economy. It is, indeed, a mistake of a very damaging kind; and we regret it, not so much for the sake of the Chevalier as for the sake of the adjudicators.

We are glad to hear that already some of the energetic and distinguished landowners and capitalists are combining with practical men to carry out this providential discovery. We hope the Queen will be advised to bestow some mark of royal approbation on its strong-minded and right-hearted author.

Richard Andrews, the bold and generous Mayor of Southampton, will receive the rare and distinguished honour of being a third time elected to that office. His history is one of the most encouraging in the annals of self-made men. The son of a village artizan in Hampshire, he received no education but at the dame school. Taken by his grandfather to work in the fields, he forsook the furrow for the saw-pit, and that again for the forge. Ultimately, he got apprenticed as a coach-maker's smith—married as soon as out of his time, walking from Hampshire to Hounslow (47 miles) to see his future wife—worked at Chichester, set up for himself at Southampton, and now employs upwards of 200 men on his own premises. He is fifty-four years of age. How much some men achieve in a short lifetime!

Lord Mayor's Day in 1851.—The new Lord Mayor, unwilling that the pageant of his inauguration should return to the dead level of the immemorial Exhibition, after the splendid symbolic display of last year, devised a new attraction, in the shape of knights, esquires, clowns, &c., of the age of Henry the Seventh. The concourse of spectators was extraordinary, but the show was a disappointment. At the banquet in the evening, the foreign ambassadors were not present, nor was Lord Palmerston. The Premier's short speech abounded in compliments to the city which had beheld the founding of Westminster Hall and the completion of the Crystal Palace.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

1851.—B.A. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Baker, Thomas	Baptist College, Bristol.
Beddoe, John	University College.
Brodribb, Uriah Perrin	University College.
Buchanan, George	University College.
Bytheway, John Edward	Wesl. Col. Inst., Taunton.
Clear, Wilfrid Samuel	University College.
Cuthbertson, William	Spring-hill College.
De Leon, Eustace	University College.
Dendy, William Saffery	Stepney College.
Derby, Charles Henry	University and New Colleges.
Dicey, Edward James Stephen	King's College.
Dubourg, John Wilson	University College.
Field, Rogers	University College.
Fitzpatrick, Walter	St. Patrick's College, Carlow.
Fry, Edward	University College.
Gibson, William	Wesley College, Sheffield.
Godden, William	University College.
Gurney, William	University College.
Hall, Theophilus Dwight	University College.
Heath, Richard Child	University College.
Hervey, Robert Kibble	University College.
Hill, Frank Harrison	Manchester (New) College.
Hodgkin, Thomas	University College.
Janson, John William	University College.
Lea, William	Stonyhurst College.
Oats, Henry Carne	University College.
Powell, Joseph	University College.
Rae, James	Cheshunt College.
Roberts, William	University College.
Scott, John Charles Addyes	Manchester and Univer. Colls.
Shalders, Edward William	Spring-hill College.
Sykes, George Frederick Holley	Lancashire Independent College
Tarn, Edward Wyndham	University College.
Todd, George	University College.
Warren, John	University College.
White, Frederic Meriton	Homerton College.
White, Joseph Metcalfe	Highbury College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blake, James Gibbs	West of Eng. Dis. Prop. School.
Bone, John William	St. Cuthbert's College.
Buzacott, Aaron	Cheshunt College.
Davies, David	Caermarthen College.
Dobson, Stephen St. Neot's	Airedale College.
Goldie, Edward Joseph	St. Cuthbert's College.
Lambert, Henry Stone	Queen's College, Birmingham.
Morris, James	University College.
Parfitt, James Rossiter	Wesley College, Sheffield.
Pisani, Enrico	St. Edmund's College, Ware.
Potter, Rupert	Manchester (New) College.
Selbie, Robert William	Lancashire Independent College

The Magnetoscope, and its Testimony to Homœopathy.—Under this title, the last number of the *Montnly Journal of Homœopathy* contains a remarkably interesting paper, describing the operation of an instrument called the magnetoscope, by which a physical proof is given of the power resident in an infinitesimal quantity of medicine. The magnetoscope is the invention of Mr. Rutter, of Brighton—the experiments upon it have been prosecuted by Drs. Madden and Quin. The subjoined account is abridged from a communication made by Dr. Madden to the Hahnemannean Society:--

The first indications of the effects producible by the magnetic currents existing in our bodies upon the pendulum, were given by Dr. Mayo, in a work that appeared in the early part of this year, wherein attention was directed to the old and familiar experiment of a gold ring suspended in a tumbler from a silken thread, and held as steadily as possible betwixt the finger and thumb; immediately commencing a pendulum movement, which gradually attained to such a height as to cause the ring to stick against the sides of the tumbler. Dr. Mayo applied this old experiment to the discovery of the *od* or *odylic* force in bodies, and ascertained that he could thereby detect the axis of a crystal which had been cut. Mr. Rutter immediately commenced a series of investigations on an instrument, which he invented for the purpose, which secured much greater accuracy than the original pendulum held between the fingers. Dr. Madden exhibited all his experiments upon an instrument so contrived that the operator could not voluntarily influence the movements of the pendulum. He showed that, when he grasped the brass knob with the finger and thumb, a circular movement in the same direction as the watch-hand on the dial-plate was produced, which was called the direct motion. When he touched the knob with the forefinger only, the pendulum vibrated across the table of the instrument, say from north to south (though the points of the compass have nothing to do with its vibration); and that when he applied the thumb only, the vibration was from east to west, or at right angles to the former. A female, on touching the instrument in the same manner, produced exactly the same motions of the pendulum; but what was very remarkable was, that on a male setting the pendulum a-going in the normal direct manner, if a female grasped his hand the motion was instantly reversed. The same extraordinary circumstance took place if the pendulum were set a-going in the normal direction by the female influence, and a male grasped her hand. . . . This power of *arsenic* in stopping the normal current was exhibited as well by a single globule of the 40,000th dilution as by a quantity of the first trituration. *Sulphur* in substance, in the 30th dilution and in the 7,000th dilution, had equally the effect of reversing the natural current. To exhibit the effects of trituration, Dr. Madden took some UNTRITURATED *lycopodium* into his hand, which had no influence on the pendulum, but a portion of some *lycopodium* in the first trituration produced an immediate effect. To illustrate the principle of *similia similibus*, Dr. Madden showed that whilst *arsenicum* and *opium* separately stopped the motion, when taken together into the hand the normal motion was immediately set up. Dr. Madden then created much amusement by exhibiting what he called the principle of *contraria contrariis*. *Belladonna* and *cantharis* both cause an elliptical pendulum motion in the north-west direction; but the one causes the direct motion, the other the reverse. When both are placed in the operator's hand, there was at first a long pause, and, at length, after an apparently painful struggle of currents resembling the convalescence under allopathy, the normal current was feebly restored. Dr. Madden exhibited many other most interesting and satisfactory experiments, which excited great admiration, and called forth repeated bursts of applause.

It is said that the Austrian Government has determined to have a general Industrial Exhibition of the Works of All Nations at Vienna in 1853.

THE HALF CENTURY:

ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

"History may be defined as the biography of nations."—*Dr. Arnold.*

PERIOD THE THIRD—1830 to 1850.

CHAPTER III.

The First Reformed Parliament—the work that lay before it—Lord Althorp, the Whig Financier—Ireland, O'Connell, and the Irish Church—The Appropriation Clause.

THE first general election under the new Reform Act took place in January, 1830. The result was, of course, the infusion of a vast quantity of new blood into the legislature. Some of the more distinguished reformers had been carried into Parliament during the previous struggle, and were returned, either for their former, or by larger constituencies. The first division took place on the choice of a Speaker. Mr. Hume and Mr. O'Connell opposed the re-election of the Tory Manners Sutton; but were outvoted by 241 to 31.

Never before had a Government the support of so large a number of representatives of so large a proportion of the nation—and never before was there such an array of works demanding to be undertaken. There was Ireland, as turbulent as in the days preceding Catholic emancipation; and the difficulty complicated by the fact that the great agitator had now lost the check upon his foul tongue and reckless conduct of morally respectable allies in both countries. There was English pauperism, a widely-spreading fester, impossible to be let alone, and perilous to touch. There were social and sanitary questions, started by that dread power, cholera, which, though it had proved far less destructive than had been apprehended, had revealed the sources of chronic pestilence, and touched springs of human fellow-feeling that had long seemed extinct. There were the Dissenters' grievances—church-rates and tithes, exclusion from the Universities, subjection to the insult and hardship of compulsory marriage and baptism at the parish church. There was an ominous murmur throughout the land against the Church itself, and an irresistible outcry against its flagrant corruptions. West Indian slavery stood revealed in shape and colour so abhorrent to humanity that no strength of will could resist the demand for its abolition. Parliamentary reform had exposed the necessity and foreshadowed the certainty of as radical an application to the local institutions of the country. The government and commerce of the East Indies, and the reconsideration of the banking system, admitted of no delay. And there was a knot of pertinacious men already mooting the repeal of the corn-laws and the adoption of the ballot. Not only were every one of these topics pressing in the way of circumstance, but Government itself, by the acts of its members, or as a whole, stood pledged to entertain nearly every one of them. But a moderate fulfilment of the hopes they had excited—but a sparing use of the power at their back—and these men might bequeath a new England to their successors.

But they had already betrayed their weak points and damaged their popularity. That they were new to the art of government, and had to depend for much on subordinates trained by and faithful to the old party, were serious disadvantages. But these disadvantages were amply allowed for, and could scarcely excuse their egregious blunders in finance, or the extravagant settlement of £100,000 a-year, and two palaces, on Queen Adelaide, in the event of her widowhood. They set out in February, 1831, by promising a budget founded on the scheme recently promulgated by Sir Henry Parnell; but that financier no sooner saw the budget than he disowned it, and it was withdrawn till the second session of the year. Then, the public were assured there was a surplus of nearly half a million in the Exchequer; but in his next statement, the perplexed Chancellor had to acknowledge a deficit of more than that amount—"he had forgotten the expiration of the beer duties, which made a difference of £350,000." The next budget was presented in April, 1833; and then there was really a handsome surplus, arising chiefly from the abolition of sinecures and reductions in various departments—a large proportion of which, however, had been effected by the late ministry. The financial difficulty of the year was the house-tax, against which a vigorous agitation had been raised by interested parties. Some imposing deputations to Downing-street, and a tempestuous Westminster election—at which Sir J. C. Hobhouse was rejected by his old constituents—decided Lord Althorp to expunge the obnoxious impost. The country gentlemen thought they might profit by this disposition to give way to the clamorous, and outvoted the Government on a motion for the repeal of the malt-tax; but a feint of resignation induced the House to cancel that decision. Next year—the last of Lord Althorp's tenure of office—there was a surplus of two millions, a million and a half of which had been saved by Sir James Graham from the naval expenditure; and the estimates were reduced accordingly.

Ireland was the first great difficulty of the new men and the new epoch. The last days of Sir Henry Hardinge's administration were disturbed by a violent personal quarrel with O'Connell, provoked by his application of the epithet, "base, bloody, and brutal." Lord Anglesea fared no better than his predecessor, and the Whigs were soon bespattered as thickly as the Tories with vile phrases. They determined, however, on O'Connell's prosecution for disobedience to proclamations prohibiting his repeal meetings. When brought to trial, after much delay, he pleaded guilty; and then had the effrontery to deny, in Ireland, that he had done so. It was then asserted in the House of Commons, and admitted by Mr. Secretary Stanley, that he had proposed to the Government to compromise the matter—he undertaking to drop the Repeal agitation, if they would abstain from calling him up for judgment. This, too, was denied, until proved by written evidence. The agitation was not dropped—but neither was O'Connell and his associates visited with the penalties they had incurred. The first royal speech to the Reform Parliament, contained an allusion to Ireland, which induced Mr. O'Connell to move, as an amendment, for a committee of the whole House on the address—which was refused, after a thrice-adjourned debate, by 428 to 40. Such was the lawless condition of the country, that extraordinary powers were deemed necessary by the Executive; and a coercion bill passed the House of Lords unopposed, and in the House of Commons the measure was contested only by O'Connell and his tail, as the thirty or forty Irish members under his influence were now denominated. Mr. O'Connell, however, was not the only, nor by any means the greatest, of the Irish difficulties—the maintenance of the Protestant Establishment had brought the country to a condition that was well described by the Archbishop of Dublin as "a sort of chronic civil war." The collection of tithes had become extensively impossible. Many collectors were assassinated, and many more barbarously maltreated—where a seizure was not prevented by the removal of cattle and crops, it was the occasion of a pitched battle—police, yeomanry, and soldiers were tracked and set upon by ambuscades—the goods taken found no purchasers—and the clergy very generally were reduced to severe distress. To meet this latter feature of the case, a bill had been passed in 1832 to authorize advances to the amount of £60,000 to Irish clergymen who could prove inability to collect their tithes. Another act of the same session made composition for tithes compulsory and permanent. But neither the Relief Act nor the Composition Act could be made to work. More lives were lost by murder and affray; and Government was unable to collect, even at the point of the bayonet, more than £12,000 out of £104,000 of arrears. This year (1833) it was resolved to pay the clergy nearly the whole of their arrears—amounting to upwards of a million of pounds—and alter the system so costly to the Imperial Exchequer, as well as disastrous to Ireland. The bill authorizing this expenditure was opposed by Conservatives because it charged the clergy a per centage for relieving them of the impossible task of collection, and by the Radicals because it made the whole power of the State a mere tithe-proctor; but both parties yielded to the necessity of upholding existing law. It was accompanied by a measure touching on all sides the Church itself. It was proposed to establish a Board of Commissioners charged with the administration of ecclesiastical affairs in Ireland. It was now known that the Roman Catholics of that country numbered 6,436,060, the adherents of the Establishment 853,160, and the Protestant Dissenters 565,540; that the revenues of the Church amounted to £865,525; and that there were nearly 1,400 benefices, of which more than 200 contained less than twenty-five Protestants, or none at all and in 157 of which there was no service. On these revenues it was proposed, after abolishing first-fruits, to impose a tax varying from five to fifteen per cent. Two archbishoprics out of four, and ten out of eighteen bishoprics, with sinecure deaneries, chapters, and benefices, were to be abolished. The fund thus produced was to be applied by the Commissioners to the abolition of church-cess, the augmentation of poor livings, and the erection of churches and glebe-houses. Lord Althorp concluded his exposition of this important measure with an enunciation of opinion that subsequently proved very embarrassing—namely, that any additional yield from ecclesiastical estates under improved management should be appropriated to education, or other secular purposes. The scheme gave great alarm to the zealous friends of Protestantism by the principle it involved; but fell far short of satisfying the earnest Church reformers of either country. After much delay, and with the loss of the appropriation clause, it passed the lower House by a majority of nearly three to one. The Lords threatened a fatal opposition, but contented themselves with further mutilations and a vigorous show of protests. The Repeal agitation went on furiously as ever; and in the following April, was formally brought upon the floor of the House of Commons by Mr. O'Connell, who found only 38 out of 561 to vote for his motion. The radical Church reformers determined to re-assert the appropriation principle; and Mr. (now Sir Henry) Ward gave notice of a motion to that effect. It could then be no longer concealed that a serious division existed in the Cabinet. Mr. Stanley had in the preceding year become Colonial Secretary, in the place of Lord Goderich, who had been made Earl of Ripon and Lord Privy Seal; Mr. Littleton taking the uneasy post of Irish Secretary. The more liberal section of the Ministry proposed to meet Mr. Ward's motion with the promise of a commission of inquiry into the temporalities and spiritual services of the Irish Church; but as this implied a right of control by the State over ecclesiastical property, the High Churchmen in the Cabinet would not agree to it. On the night that Mr. Ward brought on his motion, Mr. Stanley and Sir James Graham resigned, and were quickly followed by the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Ripon. Lord Althorp obtained a week's postponement of the debate. In that interval, Lord Auckland replaced Sir James Graham, Mr. Spring Rice succeeded Mr. Stanley, the Marquis of Conyngham went to the Post-office, and the Earl of Carlisle became Privy Seal Meanwhile, the Conservative party had been active. The King's birth-day levee fell within the week; and, in reply to an address from the Irish prelates and clergy, the almost childish monarch declared, with tears and solemn words, that he would be resolute in defence of the Church as it became a man in his sixty-ninth year; that the Establishments of both countries should be maintained unimpaired, that he might leave the world with a good conscience. Of course the utmost was made of this foolish speech by the party to whom it was addressed. Ministers, instead of resigning, used it to frighten the Liberal party with the prospect of a Court and Church Government; and, accordingly, Mr. Ward was outvoted by an overwhelming majority [396 to 120].

W. W.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

As the President's message, and its reception by the Assembly, are already known to our readers, we have not much to record in this place. The Assembly has re-elected M. Dupin its president by an immense majority over the republican candidate Michel De Bourges. The Electoral Bill has been referred to a commission, and not, as usual in such cases, to the Council of State—a symptom of relenting on the part of the majority. The Questors have embroiled the Executive and the Assembly, by demanding for the latter the command of the troops provided for its protection. This the President of the Republic absolutely refuses, as the constitution undoubtedly vests in him the disposal of all military appointments; and as the object of the majority is evidently to place Changarnier in command of the capital, and uphold the law of May, the President's reviving popularity among the democrats rises higher. The Republican party, to the number of 200, have agreed to support any project involving the restoration of universal suffrage. Cavaignac is among them, and Proudhon writes from his prison to encourage them. Lamartine is detained by illness at Magon. Marrast has been smitten with paralysis. The police have seized two supposed emissaries from the committee of the refugees here.

SPAIN.

The Papal party at court, seconded by the Queen Mother, put no bounds to their presumption. The *Nacion* newspaper having spoken of the Pope as the Bishop of Rome, the Nuncio threatened to demand his passports unless the irreverent journal were suppressed. The Minister declined, as much indignation had been excited by the recent suppression of the *Europe;* but the Nuncio will probably be gratified by indirect means, as a fiscal prosecution has been instituted against the paper. More recently has appeared a decree, saying, that pursuant to the considerations stated by the Minister of Grace and Justice, the Queen creates in the council of the ecclesiastical chamber another minister of the classes of ecclesiastical dignity, Don Miguel Gonfanger, archdeacon of the metropolitan church of Valence. This council of the ecclesiastical chamber enjoys all the privileges of the old chamber of Castile, which was a kind of court for the transaction of business connected with the presentation of bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries. The restoration of this court under a new name was one of the first steps of the reactionary party, and their new mode of organizing it by taking away all dependence of the ecclesiastical power upon the civil authority, has given the priesthood as much, if not more power than they had in the times of the inquisition.

GERMANY.

The two leading journals of Europe—the *Times* and *La Presse*, unite in describing Austria as forsaken by the money-lenders. Its credit has only been saved by the Duke of Modena becoming the nominal subscriber for the half of the loan of eighty-five millions of florins.

The Emperor has returned to Vienna. The official accounts of his reception in Gallicia and Silicia would represent the people as exuberant in happiness and loyalty. And the official accounts of Arch-Duke Albrecht's doings in Hungary make out that Kossuth's countrymen are rejoicing in submission to the Kaiser. "It is notorious, however," says the *Daily News* correspondent, "that the people are imbued with hostility to their present rule. All the care bestowed by political and police authorities on the exclusion from Hungary of every newspaper or letter containing information of the progress of Kossuth, and his mighty speeches in England; all their soldiers and gendarmes cannot prevent portions of the latter from reaching the sight of the Hungarian nation. Let a newspaper with one of the speeches but find its way across the frontiers, and the example displayed by Kossuth in his struggle with the government respecting the publication of the debates of the diet, will show a host of imitators. Small slips of paper in the original English, or perhaps French, perhaps translated into German and Magyar, are passed from hand to hand among the tried and united brethren. Those who can read English are envied. While the enthusiasm for the great champion of the national cause continues to ferment, though in hidden channels, the national feeling even manifests itself openly, the government looking on hopeless and impotent. In Pressburg, for instance, a city well known for the bourgeois character of its German inhabitants, the band of the regiment stationed there has been ordered not to play the 'Emperor's' or 'Radetzky's March,' because they have given rise to unpleasant demonstrations. The Hungarian national march, called the "Ragoczy" is also prohibited; but the public are not to be deprived of every vent for their national enthusiasm. The different airs or dance tunes, known under the generic name of Czàrdàs, are demanded with acclamation at every concert, received with enthusiastic plaudits, in which the 'Elzen' predominates, encored twice, and even thrice, the authorities not venturing to interfere. Perhaps they may deem it wise to allow the fire to escape in the harmless though noisy acclamations of popular music, but your readers may rely upon it that it only serves to keep the fire alive, and to make it burn brighter and steadier. Hungary is Hungary still, the Magyar remains Magyar." As a speciman of what Austrian journalists expect their readers to believe, we may add that one of them ascribes the power of working miracles to the wearer of the imperial crown. On the Emperor's arrival at Lemberg the general officer in command of the troops lay seriously ill, having been confined to his bed for several days with typhus fever. The sick man hearing of the imperial visit could not be kept in his bed; he managed to put on his uniform, mount his horse, and appear at the review which was to take place, and at which he took the command. The local journal mentions this extraordinary case with the explanatory remark, "the sight of his sovereign proved a better cure than all the doctor's medicines, for the patient returned home quite well."

It is believed that the seat of the future central police of the Bund will be at Frankfort instead of at Leipsic, as was proposed. The new police will not be permanent officials, but will be appointed periodically by an assembly of the higher authorities of several of the States. The institution itself is, avowedly, only temporary.

The Prussian Government has made another step towards the suppression of the Free Congregations, by ordering the communal authorities to withhold from them the support guaranteed by law, on the ground that they have sunk from religious communities into political clubs.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Paris papers state that Lord John Russell visited that city on Wednesday last, and had an interview with the President at the Elysée.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree conferring upon M. Baroche, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, the rank of grand officer of the Legion of Honour.

The French Government has ordered two war steamers on an expedition against the Moorish pirates. Since the "Janus" affair an English brig has been taken, and the crews, if not ransomed at 100 dollars a-head, were to be sent as slaves into the interior. The Madrid *Heraldo* quotes a letter from Melilla, of the 22nd, stating that the crew of the captured brig was still in their camp, and that they demanded a ransom of 100 duros (£4) for every prisoner. On the 21st an English war-steamer arrived on the coast in search of the brig. Two of her boats having been fired upon, she responded by a broadside, which killed two of the assailants. The English had several men wounded.

Queen Isabella o Spain admitted, on the 1st inst, to a private audience, the widow of General Enna, who was killed at Cuba, and conferred on her the Cordon of the Noble Ladies of Maria Louisa.

The elections for the National Council of Switzerland have resulted in the return of twenty five Conservatives, twenty-nine Liberals, and sixty-six Radicals.

According to the *Corriere Italiano* a treaty is about to be concluded between Tuscany and Austria, in virtue of which the Austrian ministers and consuls accredited in foreign countries shall likewise represent the interests of Tuscany. It is said that France and England have presented an explicit note to the Tuscan Government, protesting against this absorption of Tuscany by Austria.

The *Osservatore Romano* publishes a letter from Cardinal Wiseman of 9th ult., stating that he has received £296 8s. 10d., collected at Rome by subscription, towards the erection of a large Catholic Church at London. The Cardinal thanks the editor of the *Osservatore* for the active part he has taken in the subscription, and recommends him to continue his efforts.

The committee for the erection of a monument at Genoa to the memory of Christopher Columbus has issued a notice, informing the public that the events of the last three years have caused a considerable diminution in the subscriptions for that national work, and that about 100,000f. more will be required to complete it.

The "Progresso" of Turin, of the 31st ult., announces that the first stone of a Protestant Church was laid with great solemnity in that city on the 29th.

The gaoler of Major Calandrelli (the commandant of the artillery under the late Roman Republic) has been condemned to the galleys for fifteen years, because a letter had been found about his person, addressed by Calandrelli to a friend.

The story of the assassination of the tenor Fraschini by Colini turns out to be a kindly-intended puff to serve these two singers.

A curious event is reported from the Berlin assizes. A man of the name of Schaal was accused of having murdered one M. Ebermann, a dealer in cattle, whose corpse was discovered in a ditch. Four credible persons, summoned to appear as witnesses, for having known the slain man well, declared and took their oath that Ebermann had many scars from cupping on his hands and back, and two tatooed marks (viz. a heart, the initials of a name, and the number of a year) on his breast and his arm. These marks, however, were not to be found on the body, nor did the witnesses recognise their friend in the corpse. The jury, not a little puzzled by these circumstances, hesitated to give a verdict. After sundry perquisitions by the Board of Criminal Police, it seems that the corpse which was found in the ditch is not that of Ebermann, but of some other unknown person, and that Ebermann has been the murderer and fled.

In the Berlin "Stadtvogtei" (municipal prison), sugar manufactories and weaving-looms are established, in order to keep the prisoners busy, and to prevent their "mutual instruction" in the art of theft.

The King of Saxony has gained a full pardon to the celebrated composer, M. R. Wagener, who was condemned by default to a long imprisonment, for taking part in the insurrection of Dresden, in 1849, and who has since resided as a refugee in Switzerland.

A banquet was held at Stockholm on the 22nd ult., at which 140 persons were present, to celebrate the liberation of Kossuth.

A letter from Leipsic says, "The catalogue for the book-fair of St. Michael has just been published. It results from it that during the short space of time which has elapsed since the fair of Easter last, not less than 3,860 new books have been published in Germany, and that 1,150 others are in the press. More than one-half of these works relate to scientific subjects."

A workmen's lodging-house, of large size, has just been erected at Christiania, in Norway. Twenty-two families are already established there. This is the first instance of such an establishment having been completed on the continent of Europe.

The immigrants into New York during the month of September were 36,626, and of these 24,604 were from British ports.

Preparations are on foot towards the erection of a handsome monument in New York, to the memory of the late Fenimore Cooper.

Of the vessels engaged in the North Pacific whale fishery, no less than sixty fleet are reported to have been crushed to pieces by the ice, whilst endeavouring to force their way through Behring's Straits into the Arctic Sea; fortunately, the crews had been enabled to reach the main land in safety, but, in a subsequent skirmish with the natives, several of the whalemen lost their lives.

The "Henry Clay," a propeller, filled with valuable freight, and bound for Ogdensburg, has been totally wrecked in a gale off Long Point, Canada. Only one man escaped alive, the captain and remainder of the crew having perished.

MR. CURWEN'S LECTURES ON SINGING FOR SCHOOLS AND CONGREGATIONS.—Two central lectures have been delivered in the theatre of the Literary Institution, Aldersgate-street. The first (October 21st) explained the tonic solfa method of teaching to sing, and illustrated its relation to schools and families. The second (Oct. 23rd) exhibited the scientific and educational principles of the method, and showed the advantages—of cheapness and facility—which it offers to congregations. A large choir of solfaers came to give the illustrations, generously hoping thus to incite others to use the advantages they had enjoyed. Among the numerous pieces sung were several anthems, from "People's Service," requiring transition into the minor and the other related keys, which were executed with taste and decision. The larger part of the choir had attained this proficiency, last winter, by a course of thirty lessons on this plan, in classes of a hundred, at a shilling (or fifty at two shillings) each,—the book of lessons, exercises, and tunes, costing, in most cases, only sixpence. Such classes have been taught by schoolmasters, who thus usefully occupy their evening hours. Some few had received instruction, on this method, in previous winters, and from professional teachers of music. Henry Althans, Esq., took the chair on both occasions, and spoke with great cordiality and effect. The standing places, as well as the benches of the theatre, were crowded each night by an attentive audience. About half those who were present had, by request, written their names, addresses, and cause of interest in the subject, on their tickets of admission. If those who omitted to do this were proportioned like the rest (which, however, may not be exactly the case), then there were present at one or both of these expositions and illustrations of the method—22 ministers and students, 36 precentors, 40 professors of music, 58 students and others from four normal establishments, 68 Sunday-school teachers, 244 teachers of British, National, and Private Schools, and 680 amateurs. Nowhere, but in the heart of London, could an audience be gathered of such importance, and fitness for the object in hand, as this. The fruits of these efforts are already showing themselves. Twelve hundred persons gathered to hear a lecture, on Monday, the 3rd inst., in Zion Chapel, Whitechapel. Five classes, averaging a hundred persons each, are now forming, and applications for lectures and teachers are numerous. A list of teachers—the most perfect that can at present be given—will be found among the advertisements. The promoters will be glad to publish the names of other competent persons, who, with or without remuneration, are willing to help this good work. Other central meetings are proposed on the 6th and 8th of January.

THE RADICAL REFORMERS OF 1794. The fifty-seventh anniversary of the acquittal of Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall, was celebrated on Thursday last, in the annual fashion, at Radley's Hotel. Dr. Epps presided. W. J. Fox, Esq., M.P., Mr. T. Hunt, Dr. Tausenau, Mr. D. Masson, Mr. W. Shaen, and Mr. H. Parry, were the speakers of the evening. The proceedings were very enthusiastic, the company seeming to feel that the nearer we approach the realization of the principles for which our fathers toiled and suffered, the more honoured should be their memories. The toast of the evening was therefore drunk with loud cheers and three times three, instead of in solemn silence. The Chairman read a letter complaining that Hardy's monument in Bunhill-fields was going to decay, and suggesting a small subscription for its renovation—a proposition which was well received, and will, we hope, be carried out.

PRESIDENT BONAPARTE'S PICTURE OF FRANCE IN 1851.

The annual message of the President of the French Republic to the National Assembly has an interest apart from that of a political exposition, and a permanent value as a large and authentic contribution to the material history of the country. It is divided under nine heads—"Interior," "Finances," "War," &c.—and concludes with a *Résumé*, in which the opinions and suggestions of the head of the State, founded on this review, are expressed. Of the Message delivered yesterday week, and its reception by the Assembly, we gave the leading idea in the Postscript of our last. The following is an abstract of such portions of the document as are of interest to the statist and the general politician :—

In the exordium, the Message pictures the peaceful attitude of the country, but at the same time warns the Assembly not to flatter itself with illusions on the "appearance of tranquillity." "A vast demagogical conspiracy is now organizing in France and Europe. Secret societies are endeavouring to extend their ramifications even into the smallest communes. All the madness and violence of party is brought forth: while these men are not even agreed on persons or things, they are agreed to meet in 1852, not to construct, but to overthrow. Your patriotism and your courage, with which I shall endeavour to keep pace, will, I am sure, save France from the danger wherewith she is threatened." To conquer these dangers all must "unite." The Executive, on its part, will endeavour to pursue a system which shall "satisfy legitimate interests on the one hand, and, on the other, suffocate at the moment of their appearance the slightest symptoms of an attack against religion, morality, and society." In the sections of Interior some details are given to fill up this general picture. "At Lyons, a strong and unique system of police has been organized embracing twelve towns or suburban communes." "The Government has found itself under the necessity of revoking in one year 501 elective functionaries, of whom 278 were mayors and 123 adjoints. The dissolutions of Municipal Councils were 126, those of National Guards, 139."

In the sections of Public Works, Agriculture and Commerce, and Justice, the country is congratulated on the fact that the section of new railway opened for traffic in 1851 exceeds 500 kilometres, while works are so far advanced as to permit of an addition to the network of 330 kilometres in 1852; that the lateral canal of the Garonne is now opened from Toulouse as far as Mas, 42 kilometres beyond Agen, and made to communicate with the Baïgre: "in a few more years, and with a few more efforts, the gigantic work of Louis the Fourteenth will have received, to the glory of our time, its necessary completion." To the alteration of the laws relating to corn in England is ascribed the opening of markets so new and extensive as to have been a great cause of the statistical fact, that "since 1849 our exports have received an increase previously unknown."*

The section of Finance does not convey a very clear picture to the reader. "The present situation is as favourable as can be expected, considering the engagements of the past and the uncertainties of the future." "The direct taxes are paid with great promptness," and they present "an improvement even on the favourable situation of last year;" but "the indirect taxes suffer from the want of confidence." "Upon the whole, the budget of 1851 will afford results almost in conformity with what was anticipated."

In the section of Public Instruction and Worship are these statistics on the effect of the law of the 15th March, 1851, on primary instruction. "The facility granted to the communes, of substituting, in certain cases, free schools for public schools, has not diminished the number of the latter. The number of communal schools is increasing. At the time when the law was promulgated, it was 34,446; it is now 34,939. The instruction of girls, so important for religious and domestic order, is increasing more and more. In 1850 the communal schools for girls were estimated at 10,171; they are now, in 1851, estimated at 10,542. The new law has not been favourable to the free instruction of boys. In 1850 there were 4,950 free schools for boys; there are now only 4,622. The case is otherwise with the free schools for girls. In 1850 they amounted to 11,088; in 1851 they amount to 11,378. Altogether the primary schools have increased by 806."

Under the head of War, it is stated that "the general effective land force" consisted on the 1st of October, "of only 387,519 men and 84,306 horses." It is added—"If circumstances present no obstacle, this effective force will be brought within the limits of the budget of 1852, which reduce it to 377,130 men and 83,455 horses. No fresh supplementary credit will be necessary for 1851." Under this head also is given information about the military colony of Algeria. "Of 1,145 tribes, proved to exist in Algeria, 1,100 have acknowledged the sovereignty of France; and those which still withdraw themselves from it are the most poor and distantly-located. . . . . Although the general situation of Algeria is far from being alarming, it has, nevertheless, become complicated in certain points."

The section of Foreign affairs begins with congratulations, on the ground that "from all sides" the Republic receives "assurances of the desire to see our difficulties peaceably ended." On the side of the Government, "a loyal and sincere diplomacy allies itself to all measures which can contribute to assure tranquillity and peace to Europe." A very decided compliment is proffered to England—"The more this peace is prolonged, the more tightly are the bonds between the various nations drawn. Prince Albert's vast and liberal idea has contributed to cement their union. The English people have welcomed our countrymen with a noble cordiality; and this competition between the various industries of the world, instead of fomenting jealousies, has only served to heighten the natural respect of the nations." The position of affairs at Rome, Frankfort, &c., is touched with commendable brevity.

The *Résumé* presents the less-promising side of the picture. General uneasiness increases daily. Everywhere labour grows slack, poverty augments, vested interests are alarmed, and "anti-social" expectations swell high in proportion as the enfeebled powers of the State approach their term. The first care of the Government must be to avoid the dangers which threaten it. In his last Message, the President said:—"If, during this session, you vote for the revision of the Constitution, our Constituent Assembly will remodel our fundamental laws, and fix the destiny of the Executive power; if you do not, the people, in 1852, will solemnly manifest the expression of its will anew." Still the questions are the same, and his duty is not altered. It is, to maintain order, to banish all agitation, that the resolutions which decide the fate of France may be conceived amidst calm and adopted without contest. What follows is an argument—finely expressed, and capable of universal application—for universal suffrage:—

Well, then, I have asked of myself, whether, in the presence of the delirium of passions, of the confusion of doctrines, of the division of parties, when all combine to attack the morals, the justice, the authority of the nation, we ought to stand by and leave shaken and incomplete the only principle which, in the midst of the general chaos, Providence upholds for us to gather round it. Since universal suffrage again raised the social fabric, by substituting a right for a revolutionary fact, is it wise in us to continue narrowing its basis? And, lastly, I have asked myself, if, when new powers shall preside over the destinies of the country, we should not from the first compromise their stability if we left a pretext for questioning their origin, or for misrepresenting their legitimacy. No doubt was possible; and, without wishing for a single instant to swerve from the policy of order which I have always followed out, I have been obliged with great regret to separate myself from a Cabinet which had to the full my confidence and respect in order to choose another, which is equally composed of honourable men, whose Conservative sentiments are publicly known, but who consented to admit the necessity of re-establishing universal suffrage on the broadest possible basis.

"You will therefore have presented to you the draught of a law which restores that principle in all its fulness; retaining at the same time from the law of the 31st of May everything which winnows universal suffrage from impure elements, and which makes its application more moral and regular. The project has consequently no features which can possibly hurt the feelings of this Assembly; for if I think it expedient to ask to-day for the withdrawal of the law of the 31st of May, I do not mean to deny the approbation which I paid at that time to the initiative taken by the Cabinet which contested with the chiefs of the majority, whose work this law was, the honour of presenting it. On the contrary, I am ready to acknowledge the salutary effects produced by it.

If we remember the circumstances under which this law was presented, we shall not, I believe, refuse to avow that it was a political act rather than an electoral law; that it was really and truly a measure of public benefit. Whenever the majority shall propose to me energetic measures for the safety of the country, it may rely on my loyal and disinterested support. But the best of measures for the public welfare have but a limited existence. The law of the 31st of May has, in its application, even gone beyond the object intended to be attained. No one foresaw the suppression of 3,000,000 electors, two-thirds of whom are peaceful inhabitants of the country. What has been the result? Why, that this immense exclusion has served as a pretext to the anarchical party, who cloak their detestable designs beneath the appearance of a right which has been withdrawn, and which ought to be reconquered. Too weak in numbers to take possession of society by their votes, they hope, under favour of the general excitement and the decline of the powers of the State, to kindle, in several points of France at once, troubles which would be quelled, no doubt, but which would throw us into fresh complications. Independently of these dangers, the law of the 31st of May presents as an electoral law grave inconveniences. I have never ceased to believe that a day would come when it would be my duty to propose its repeal. Defective when applied to the election of an Assembly, it is still more so in the case of nominating a President; for though a residence of three years in a commune may have appeared a guarantee of discernment imposed on electors in the knowledge of those who are to represent them, so long a term of residence cannot be considered necessary for the appreciation of the candidate destined to the government of France. Another serious objection is this. The Constitution requires for the validity of the election of a President by the people at least 2,000,000 suffrages, and if this number is not collected, the right of election passes to the Assembly. The Constituent Assembly had therefore decided that, out of 10,000,000 voters inscribed on the lists, one-fifth was sufficient to render the election valid. At the present time, the number of electors being reduced to 7,000,000, to require 2,000,000 is to invert the proportion—that is to say, it is to demand almost one-third instead of one-fifth, and thus in a certain eventuality to take the election out of the hands of the people to give it to the Assembly. It is, therefore, positively changing the conditions of eligibility for the President of the Republic. Lastly, I call your particular attention to another reason, which, perhaps, may prove decisive. The re-establishment of universal suffrage on its principal basis furnishes an additional chance of obtaining the revision of the Constitution. You have not forgotten why the adversaries of this revision refused last session to vote for it. They urged this argument, which they knew how to render specious—"The Constitution," they said, "which is the work of an Assembly taking its rise in universal suffrage, cannot be modified by an Assembly issuing from a restricted suffrage." Whether or not this be a real motive or a pretext only, it is expedient to set it aside, and to be able to say to those who would bind the country down to an immutable Constitution, "Behold universal suffrage re-established—the majority of the Assembly, supported by two million petitioners, by the greater number of the councils of arrondissement, and almost unanimously by the councils-general, demands the revision of the fundamental compact. Have you less confidence than we in the expression of the popular will?" The question, therefore, may be thus stated to all who desire a pacific solution of the difficulties of the day—The law of the 31st of May has its imperfections; but even were it perfect, should it not, nevertheless, be repealed if it is to prevent the revision of the Constitution, the manifest wish of the country?

It is objected, I am aware, that on my part these proposals are inspired by personal interest. My conduct for the last three years ought to repel such an allegation. The welfare of the country, I repeat, will always be the sole moving spring of my conduct. I believe it is my duty to propose every means of conciliation, and to use every effort to bring about a pacific, regular, and legal solution, whatever may be its issue.

Thus, then, gentlemen, the proposal I make to you is neither a piece of party tactics, nor an egotistical calculation, nor a sudden resolution—it is the result of serious meditation, and of profound conviction. I do not pretend that this measure will banish all the difficulties of our situation. But to each day its appointed task. To re-establish universal suffrage to-day, is to deprive civil war of its ensign and the Opposition of its last argument. It will be to furnish France with the possibility of giving itself institutions which may insure its repose. It will be to give back in future to the powers of the State that moral force which can only exist so long as it reposes on a consecrated principle and an incontestable authority.

* "Account of the Imports and Exports for the years 1848, 1849, and 1850; real value:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Value of excess of exports over imports.
	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
1848.....	474,259,753	689,994 719	215,734 966
1849.....	724,118,975	937,049 592	213,830,617
1850.....	790,666,634	1,068,122,198	277,455,564
Total ann. value for the 3 years....	1,989,445,362	2,606,066,509	707,021,147

"According to the result of the first nine months of 1851, the excess of the value of exports over imports would be for the year equal, and even more than that of 1850."

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Sunday, the 9th inst., was the tenth birthday of the Prince of Wales. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and younger members of the Royal Family, walked in the Home Park the next morning, accompanied by the visitors and attended by the suite, and witnessed the firing of a *feu de joie* by the Royal Horse Guards and the 2nd battalion of Grenadier Guards in honour of the event. After the firing the troops marched past in slow and quick time.

The proprietors of the Manchester Exchange have solicited and obtained from her Majesty permission to style that building "Royal Exchange," in memory of the late visit.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says:—"It is currently reported that Mr. Sergeant Murphy, M.P. for Cork, has received his appointment of Judge at Calcutta." Sergeant Murphy's speech in the Torrington debate has not been forgotten.

Lieut.-General Lloyd died on the 31st ult. He entered the army in 1794 as a lieutenant, and served in Egypt in 1801 as a captain in the 20th Regiment, for which he had received the war medal.

The Right Hon. Charles Hope, late Lord President of the Scottish Court of Session, died in Edinburgh on the 30th ult., at the advanced age of eighty-eight. He was the eldest son of J. Hope, Esq., grandson of the first Earl of Hopetoun. Called to the bar in 1784, he was made Deputy Judge Advocate in 1786, and obtained the Sheriffship of Orkney in 1792. In 1801 he became Lord Advocate, and sat in Parliament for East Lothian. In 1804 he was elevated to the bench; in 1811 to the Lord Presidentship, from which high office he retired in 1841.

William Wyon, R.A., for many years chief engraver at the Royal Mint, died on the 29th ult. at Brighton, after a long illness.

Mr. George Stephens, author of "Martinuzzi," and other tragedies, died on the 15th ult., after suffering from long-declining health, and unexpected reverses of fortune.

NEW RAILWAY AND CARRIAGE WRAPPER.—Every revolution in our national modes of locomotion, sets inventive genius to work to discover appliances for obviating the inconveniences which experience soon finds to be connected with the new mode of travelling, or to minister to the comfort of those whose occupation takes them frequently from one part of the kingdom to another. The railway produced, of course, a host of new inventions—some good, some bad, and some indifferent. The latest we have seen is also, according to our judgment, the best—namely, an invention of Mr. Grosjean, 109, Regent-street, London. It is a "railway wrapper," made of the lightest and warmest materials, so contrived as at once to cover the lower limbs, to encase the feet, and to offer convenient pockets for the hands. It may be adjusted without the smallest difficulty, and after leaving the railway carriage, may be carried under the arm without being felt as a burden. To invalids, or rheumatic persons, it will prove invaluable. We warmly recommend it to the use of our friends, fully assured, from our own experience, that, in the language of advertisers, "a single trial will produce conviction."

THE COMMITTEE OF THE PEACE SOCIETY TO THEIR FRIENDS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

Dear Friends,—There are conjunctures in the history of every great moral reform which require special vigilance on the part of its friends, lest they should be insensibly led into compromising their principles and betraying their trust. These times of peril are *not* when their cause is violently assailed with abuse and ridicule, for it is the impulse of all conscientious and earnest minds to cleave the more tenaciously to their convictions when they are made the objects of unjust aspersion and scorn. But the chief danger is when the temptation approaches them on the side of those ardent and generous sympathies of their own nature which have so much power to beguile the understanding and mislead the judgment. Perhaps there is some reason to apprehend that through such a season of trial the friends of peace are now being called to pass. A distinguished foreigner, whose name is associated with the aspirations and struggles of a brave and ancient people for the maintenance of their liberty and independence, has recently appeared among us, and stirred the heart of the nation to its depths by his thrilling and eloquent appeals on behalf of his oppressed countrymen. Few can resist the contagion of that enthusiasm which glows in his lofty and earnest soul. But amid all this tumult of excited feeling, it does not behove the friends of peace to forget, whatever admiration they may feel for his character, and whatever sympathy for the cause he advocates, that the means by which this illustrious patriot sought in the past, and proposes for the future, to effect the liberation of his country, are such as *they* cannot approve or sanction, without implicitly surrending the fundamental principle of their faith. Under these circumstances, we respectfully but earnestly entreat our friends to abide firmly and faithfully, at whatever sacrifice of feeling, by their own deliberate convictions, and boldly to bear testimony to their truth whenever an opportunity occurs. The gratification of indulging a momentary impulse of generous emotion will be dearly purchased by that lasting sense of shame and weakness which will result from the consciousness of a public inconsistency.

The principle we hold is, that an appeal to the sword for deciding questions of disputed right is as irrational as it is unchristian, and that no permanent advantage can accrue to real freedom, or to any of the great interests of humanity, from the debasing conflicts of brute force. *That* is a weapon which despotism knows how to wield with far more dexterity, as well as with a more ruthless and unscrupulous purpose, than liberty can, until it is degraded to its level. If we needed any practical illustrations of the soundness of our principle, are they not abundantly furnished by the recent history and the present aspect of Europe? After the revolution of 1847 and 1848, the friends of liberty everywhere committed the decision of their cause to the wager of battle. And with what result? In every case they have been worsted and crushed. Germany has seen her charters of constitutional freedom snatched back from her grasp with insult and contempt. Italy lies writhing in deeper and more degraded thraldom than before. Hungary is betrayed into the hands of her enemies by the military champion to whose sword she has trusted for deliverance. But it may be said, if men are not to take arms to conquer liberty, by what means is the power of the oppressor to be broken and enslaved nations to achieve their liberation? Do you counsel that a people should lie mute and motionless beneath the incubus of despotism until all life is crushed out of them? God forbid that we should be guilty of such treason against the dignity of our common nature, the loftiest hopes of humanity, and the declared purpose of heaven! What agency, then, do we propose to use? In one word we answer—Ideas! Ideas that have proved themselves ever mightier than swords; ideas which have already achieved all the greatest and most enduring victories on which humanity reposes; ideas which are now slowly and silently effecting revolutions on the earth, in comparison with which the stormy career of the greatest conqueror that ever shook the earth beneath the tramp of his armed heel is but as the momentary sweep of the hurricane compared with the calm and majestic processes of nature when it gradually upheaves continents, or patiently elaborates through ages "the chief things of the ancient mountains and the precious things of the lasting hills." Surely we, as Christians, need no proof that truth and right can prevail without the support of physical force; for were not the noblest triumphs of Christianity won when it had nothing to oppose to the power of the whole world armed for its extinction but its conscious possession of truth, its heroic might of endurance, and its unclouded faith in God?

Should you, dear friends, be invited to sustain measures the object of which will be to promote on the part of this country an armed intervention on behalf of the struggling nationalities of Europe, we entreat you to abstain and to protest. The only principle on which such an intervention can be grounded is pregnant with terrible contingencies, or rather with terrible certainties for the future. And, were there no other cause for hesitation, we may well ask—what security have we that such an armed intervention will really profit the cause of liberty? All experience proves that the most probable issue of political emancipation effected by physical force is not guaranteed freedom, but military despotism. The history of England's past intervention by force of arms in the affairs of continental nations, whether for the defence of legitimacy or constitutional freedom, is so melancholy a record of rash counsels, Quixotic enterprises, and disgraceful or abortive issues, as ought surely to deter us from a repetition of this experiment. There is scarcely a country in Europe on which we have not, at one time or another, inflicted our martial protection; and there is scarcely a country in Europe where that intervention has not eventually failed in the accomplishment of its professed object, or where its memory is not regarded with bitterness and resentment by the very people whom it was meant to save; while of the consequences to ourselves a melancholy monument still remains in our crushing and enormous national debt.

Should the cause of peace have to bear deeper opprobrium than ever from the course which we thus advise you to pursue, even then we still say, "Falter not for a moment." We have the most absolute and unshaken confidence, because resting, we believe, on divine and everlasting principles, that the course of events will vindicate the wisdom and rectitude of our counsel. The bitter experience which the friends of freedom are yet destined to reap, should they insist upon committing once more their great and holy cause to the hazard of war's unequal game, "will bring forth your righteousness as the light, and your judgment as the noonday."

Joseph Sturge, Chairman.
Henry Richard, Secretary.

AGITATION FOR A FREE PRESS.

The association formed a twelvemonth since for promoting the repeal of the taxes on knowledge is vigorously, though silently, prosecuting its labours. From a report just issued, we learn that a little more than £200 has been raised during the past year, and expended in the most economical manner. The committee have also just issued the following well-timed address:—

TO THE FRIENDS OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM.

Fellow Countrymen,—You are actively, and in our opinion, worthily, employed in doing honour to one who has struggled with all his might to preserve to the people of Hungary those blessings of constitutional government, which are still enjoyed under the mixed monarchy of England, and in the Republic of the United States of America. And in this noble cause, who are your active opponents? Not the half-reformed House of Commons, nor the Lords; still less the Sovereign—but a number of persons who write anonymously for the *Times* newspaper.

You frequently end your meetings with groans for the *Times;* do you really, as practical men, think these groans of any use?

You should rather strike at the root of the evil, by setting the press free. The penny stamp makes it impossible for a second daily paper to exist, which has not other resources than the support of the public. The following table shows the extent to which the *Times* has succeeded in absorbing the daily press:—

	1837.	1845.	1846.	1850.
Morning Chron.	1,940,000	1,554,000	1,356,000	912,547
Evening Chron.	220,000	134,000	93 000	—
Morning Herald	1,928,000	2,013,825	1,752,000	1,139,000
Standard	1,330,000	846,000	780,000	492,000
St James'sChro.	657,000	611,000	593,500	451,000
Morning Post	735,000	1,200,500	1,450,500	828,000
Daily News	..	..	3,520,500	1,152,000
Express	..	..	160,000	766,950
Morn.Advertiser	1,380,000	1,440,000	1,480,000	1,549,843
Globe	864,000	852,000	764,000	585,000
Sun	794,000	1,098,500	1,104,000	843,500
True Son	398,000	—	—	—
Total, exclusive of the Times	10 246,000	9,754 025	13,053,500	8,719,840
Times	3,065,000	8,100,000	8,950,000	11,900,000
Evening Mail	318,000	525,000	530,000	650,000
	3,383,000	8,625,000	9,480,000	12,550,000
Grand Total	13,629,000	18,379 025	22,533,500	21,269,840

The circulation of the daily press, exclusive of the *Times*, in 1850, was less than in 1837 by a million and a half; while the circulation of the *Times*, which in 1837 was less than one quarter of the whole, is now more than one half.

In this dark shadow there is one gleam of light. The *Daily News*, while it sold at threepence, had a circulation of three millions and a half, of which three millions were purchased by persons who never took—as is shown by the increase for that year amounting to 3,300,000—a daily paper before. Nor is the gap filled up which was caused by its rise in price.

It is clear, therefore, that there is no fair field for any increase in the number of fivepenny papers; but that for papers at a lower price there is a field open in England as well as in Belgium and America.

Should the stamp continue ten years longer, we may expect to lose all our morning papers but the *Times* and the *Advertiser;* by taking off the stamp a field will be opened which will enable us to have a daily press dependent only on the public.

If, then, you really love constitutional Government, recollect that the freedom of the press is essential to its preservation, and demand the repeal of the penny stamp and of all taxes on knowledge.

President—T. Milner Gibson, M.P.
Treasurer—Francis Place.
Sub-Treasurer—J. Alfred Novello.
20, Great Coram-street, Brunswick-square,
October 29, 1851.

As the question will be raised in Parliament early in the next session, immediate and vigorous effort should be made to support the association and its able president, Mr. M. Gibson.

A Singular Fatality, arising out of a quarrel between two little children, while at school, occurred in Solly-street, Sheffield, last week—the death of a child four years of age caused by a blow from a school-fellow little more than five years of age. The coroner explained to the jury that, within the age of seven years, no infant can be guilty of felony or be punished for any capital offence. The jury therefore returned the following verdict:—"That the said Walter Standish being an infant under the age of discretion, to wit, of the age of five, not being capable of discerning good from evil, did kill and slay Arthur Brown, but not feloniously." The child, who is a strong, heavy lad of his age, replied to the lecture of the coroner, "He struck me first." He appeared thoughtful, but not sorrowful.

Murder of a Woman by her Husband.—In the neighbourhood of Portman-square, at a late hour on Saturday night, a man named Bear, by trade a tobacco-pipe maker, murdered his wife, whom he has been in the habit of treating in a most cruel manner. The weapon was a common blacksmith's file about six inches long, and sharpened for the purpose. Upon taking him to the station-house, he said, "Ah, well, I feel more happy now than I have been for a long time since." At the examination, one of the witnesses put forward by the police was a lad of 17, so deplorably ignorant that the magistrate refused to take his evidence.

IRELAND.

An action is now pending in the Dublin Court which reveals the connexion of the Government with its organs in the Irish press. The proprietor of the *World* newspaper claims of Sir William Somerville no less a sum than £6,300 for work and labour rendered to the plaintiff as Chief Secretary—£6,000 for writing and publishing articles in support of Government for two years and a half, and £300 for newspapers forwarded to various parties by the defendant's direction during that period. Issue is delayed by technical objections.

The people of Galway and the other "tribes of the West" are once more much elated by the prospect of direct communication with America. Mr. Wagstaff, one of the chief steam-ship owners of New York, attended on Saturday a public meeting of the Town and Harbour Commissioners, announced the commencement of a six months' experiment, believing it would pay. With regard to the emigrant accommodation, he was determined to make such an improvement as had been never before attempted. The steerage passengers should be provided with berths which would contain only two each; the sexes, except in cases of families, should be kept separate; saloons should be provided for them, where they might sit; with proper cooking accommodation, the best description of food, and a voyage of only eight days, at a charge of £6 each.

In the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, on Thursday, Sir Henry de la Beche delivered his inaugural address as Director of the Government School of Mines and of Science applied to the Arts. The audience was numerous, intellectual, and fashionable. On Friday, Dr. Lyon Playfair gave his inaugural lecture, selecting for his topic, "The national importance of studying and promoting Abstract Science as a means of giving a healthy progress to industry." The following are the concluding sentences of a long and eloquent discourse:—

For a long time practice, standing still in the pride of empiricism, and in the ungrateful forgetfulness of what science had done in its development, reared upon its portal the old and vulgar adage—"An ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory." This wretched inscription acted like a Gorgon's head, and turned to stone the aspirations of science. Believe it not; for a grain of theory—if that be an expression for science—will, when planted, like the mustard seed of Scripture, grow and wax into the greatest of trees. The pressure and difficulties of the age, and the rapid advancement of intellect in continental nations, have been the Perseus to cut off this Medusa's head from the industry of England, and to fix it on the shield of Minerva, who turns to stone such as still believe that science should be ignored by practice, but, reversing that shield, wisely conducts those who would go further under her guidance. It is now rare to find men who openly avow, although they acually entertain a belief in, a necessary antagonism between theory and practice. Theory is, in fact, the rule, and practice its example. Theory is but the attempt to furnish an intelligent explanation of that which is empirically ascertained to be true, and is always useful, even when wrong. Theories are the leaves of the tree of science, drawing nutriment to the parent stem while they last, and by their fall and decay affording the materials for the new leaves which are to succeed. I have now said enough to show you that it is indispensable in this country to have a scientific education in connexion with manufactures if we wish to outstrip the intellectual competition which now, happily for the world, prevails in all departments of industry. As surely as darkness follows the setting of the sun, so surely will England recede as a manufacturing nation, unless her industrial population become much more conversant with science than they now are.

The Anniversary of Gunpowder Plot was observed with a variation on Wednesday last. In all parts of London there was no lack of Guys; but many wrought out rudely the resemblance of Nicholas the Emperor, instead of Nicholas the Cardinal. The young Emperor of Austria was chaired with a copy of the *Times* attached to his coat. Marshal Haynau, with his lash, as if seeking another Madame Madesbach, was also seen. To complete the confusion of characters, a monster Bloomer was paraded.—— Exeter has acquired notoriety in celebrating the saturnine revels of the 5th of November. The procession entered the Cathedral-yard, and marched round its limits to the music of a regular band, which, in a huge car, led the van. Then followed two gigantic figures in armour, at least twelve feet high, carried on large platforms, each by some twenty men. They were said to represent Sir J. Kennaway and Mr. L. Palk, conspicuous in opposition to the Bishop of Exeter's Synod. Next was observed a waggon, with two large sacks, labelled "Indulgences," and the Papal chair and crosier, and then came three immense wicker cages, and two smaller ones. Another figure represented "the pink of Jesuitism," William Rees Francis Gawthorn, and, besides a jar of "the blood of St. Januarius," a basket of "sheeps' eyes, warranted to have winked, but not at Rimini." In the grotesque costumes of the actors, Bloomers predominated; but there was an ample supply of cavaliers, Turks, Greeks, clowns, and other fancy characters. Arrived at the bonfire, piled opposite to the western front of the Cathedral, the cages, each identified with the name of some clergyman of the city, known to be imbued with "development" tendencies, were raised to the summit, and as the flames mounted higher and higher, the shouts of the very Protestant populace rent the air.

The *Morning Herald* defends Kossuth from the attacks of the *Times*, and says the Conservatives have no sympathy with them.

LITERATURE.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY AND NORTH BRITISH REVIEWS.

THE contents of the first-named of these most able journals indicate the character of the topics which just now most occupy the English mind. Of twelve articles, three are devoted to foreign politics, and four to theology; and it is evident that it is into these that all the editorial strength has been thrown. "Prussia and Austria—Monarchies *versus* Nationalities," enters with great fulness into an investigation of the causes of the failure of constitutionalism in Germany, where attempts have been made "to create liberty by an introduction of names and modes which with ourselves have been the results of liberty." The writer's sympathy with continental liberalism is as strong as his view of the necessities of its position is clear and decided. Thus he says:—

"We have ourselves become grey-headed in our worship of constitutionalism, and we reverence it still as the best thing for England; but we say it deliberately, and with deep sorrow, that we see no hope for the liberties of Europe so long as the Austrian and Prussian monarchies are allowed to exist. . . . Every day the stuggle is verging itself more and more into the narrow compass of three words—MONARCHIES *versus* NATIONALITIES."

What part he would wish the British people to take is not clearly stated, though it is allowed to be a question beset with difficulties. He would have the Government "acquit itself wisely and generously in relation to these broad questions;" but has little expectation that it will do so. "The tendencies of not a little of the talk of our Peace Society friends is," to his thinking, "anything but wise—anything but humane." War, with all its accompaniments, is horrible, but there is horror of a deeper kind in the "war that destroys by the many thousand forms of lingering death, that are for ever taking place beneath the dark wings of the demon of absolutism;" to bear with which, "wherever it can be put down, is to be false to humanity and to God." Similar in spirit and in tone is the less elaborate article on "English Statesmanship with regard to Italy," which, under the most favourable circumstances, was in all respects little and deplorable." The English Government is charged with having been guilty of a blunder and a crime in abrogating all right to act independently, by handing over to the French Government, in whom it had no confidence, a proxy to act in furtherance of its wishes; the ground of such policy being asserted to be "the trumpery and detestable quibble" that England had no recognised relations with the Court of Rome. The policy of a Graham-Gladstone-Aberdeen Cabinet, so far as speculations respecting it can be based on Mr. Gladstone's Letters, would, it is asserted, probably "bring Downing-street nearer to St. Petersburg." The reviewer, however, boldly raises the cry, "the Papacy, root and branch, head and heel, soul and body, down with it! and this, whether the Italians wish it or no." "Louis Kossuth and Lord Palmerston" consists chiefly of narrative, and brings out into strong relief the moderation with which the constitutional party in Hungary have put forward their claims.

First among the theological and ecclesiastical articles is an elaborate review of Julius Müller's work on "The Doctrine of Sin," which is pronounced to be the most weighty and important contribution to the cause of dogmatic theology which Germany has produced, Dr. Müller himself being described as "the most purely Christian-minded and most thoroughly qualified of the modern divines of Germany." "The Duke of Argyle on the two-fold Protest" is a notice of a letter to the Bishop of Oxford on the Protest of the Oxford clergy against the Papal aggression. The Duke pushes the episcopal logic right home by showing that Romanism is the natural complement of high Anglicanism; but the reviewer applies the same test to the noble pamphleteer as a member of a Church Establishment, and calls upon him to vindicate his own position. In the introductory paragraphs the writer, referring to the close scrutiny to which certain principles and events have recently been subjected, says:—

"By no party in these nations was the principle of the modest proceeding which handed us all over to the pastoral keeping of Dr. Wiseman and his coadjutors more closely examined than by English Nonconformists. They were not, indeed, of one mind on the subject. But even the minority, which, as we think, missed its way, did so rather from an excessive scrupulosity than from heedlessness. We are not of those who would charge them with being willing to pat even a Jesuit propaganda on the back, if they might only thereby vent their spleen against a proud hierarchy nearer home. We believe, rather, that they both saw and felt the offensiveness of the course which that propaganda had taken; and that if they hesitated to take any step towards imposing a legal restraint upon such arrogance, it was mainly from a jealous concern for those liberties which have come to us from better men, and which, for the sake of better men, should be guarded as far as possible from the very semblance of an infraction."

"Martineau on Apostolic Christianity" is, of course, Dr. Vaughan's reply to the preacher of what has been advertised as "The British Quarterly Unitarian Sermon." And that reply is, briefly, that the sermon as published fully bears out the statements of the review, the reviewer being amazed that any man should have discovered that he had wronged Mr. Martineau by misrepresenting him. Speaking plainly, he says:—

"According to a certain class of High Churchmen, the only way by which you can hope to save some sort of Protestantism, is by becoming all but a Papist; and according to a certain class of Unitarians, the only way by which you can hope to save some sort of Christianity, is by becoming all but an infidel. . . . In the labours of Mr. Martineau with reference to Christianity, we see labours which, with the least conceivable exception, are those of the destroyer."

The remaining articles, which we cannot characterise at length, are, "Willmott's Pleasures of Literature," a very agreeable miscellany—"Old English Houses and Homes"—"History, by Modern Frenchmen," in which Lamartine is vigorously censured as an arrant and mercenary bookmaker—"Bushnell's Discourses," written with rather too much smartness—"Geological Observation:—Survey of Great Britain"—"Popery: its Rise and Develpoment."

As we cannot afford space to dwell on each article in the new number of the *North British Review*, we may state generally that, as a whole, its contents are unusually animated and attractive. "The Peace Congress," written in a fervid spirit (shall we say by Sir David Brewster?), sketches the origin and progress of the Peace movement, and epitomizes the proceedings at the several congresses. We should be glad to quote some of its powerful and eloquent passages. Further on, and as though to give greater effect to this paper, we have another on the frontier wars of India, abounding in horrible details of the slaughter and misery involved in the Afghanistan war, than which, "in the history of the world, there never was a great undertaking in which the hand of Providence punishing the injustice of a powerful state was more visible." "The Principles of Taxation" is, in some respects, a valuable paper, containing, however, abundance of matter for disputation. The writer, while he acknowledges that in the laying on of taxes we have been empirical and tentative, asserts that we are equally so in taking them off, and joins in censuring the ignorant impatience of taxation which has been begotten by demagogic agitation and legislative timidity. His various positions, which he supports by an array of figures, may be gathered from the concluding *résumé*, which, however, omits his denial of the truth of the oft-made assertions that the British are taxed beyond all others, and the poor to a far greater proportionable extent than the rich.

"We have seen that there is no tax to which valid objections do not apply—no tax which is not, more or less, inequitable in its pressure, injurious in its operation, and annoying in its collection. This objection, though, from its universality, not decisive against any particular tax, is decisive against making it the only one. It is in a *variety* of imposts that we are to look for the solution of the great problem of the Finance Minister—how to make taxation equitable and endurable. We have seen that the apparent merits of direct taxation are apparent only. We have seen that it does not fulfil all the requirements of Adam Smith's "good tax" better than the indirect system, and that it scarcely fulfils any of them better. It is, at least, as unequal in its incidence, as unfair in its severity, as prolific in stimulants to fraud, and immeasurably more irritating and vexatious. It is even questionable whether it is more economical in the collection. It is the first, the easiest, the coarsest mode which suggests itself to rude and uncivilized financiers. The paramount duty of a Government in fiscal matters, is to levy the revenue *fairly*; this takes precedence over all other considerations. But next to this, if its first duty is to levy taxes so as to cause the least injury; its second, unquestionably, is to levy them so as to cause the least irritation. We have seen, finally, that taxation, whether direct or indirect, cannot be, and ought not to be, confined to the few; that to approach this verges upon confiscation; that to recommend it is to preach Jacquerie and spoliation."

"The Old Testament: Newman and Greg," analyzes Newman's "History of the Hebrew Monarchy," and Greg's "Creed of Christendom"—works largely consisting "of bold and unsupported assertions, or of arguments which the thoughtful and intelligent writers would themselves deride *on any other subject*." "Burns and his School," contains some deeply interesting pages, and is generous in its tone. "John Owen" has some very graphic and vivacious sketching. There are, in addition, papers on "The Fine Arts in Edinburgh;" "Comparative Philology: Humboldt;" and "Translations from the Classics: Æschylus.'

Woman: Her Mission and Her Life. Two Discourses. By the Rev. ADOLPHE MONOD, of Paris. Translated by the Rev. W. G. BARRETT, of Royston. London: A. Hall, Virtue, and Co., Paternoster-row.

GREAT and attractive as is the theme introduced by these discourses, we do not propose to offer on it any thing of our own. Much has been written about "woman's sphere," and "woman's mission;" and many and various have been the portraitures of a "model woman." Of most of these works we were tired long ago; some of them contain excellent good sense, but very commonplace; and others have a washy sentimentality, wanting equally in truth and in beauty. The popular opinion concerning woman fluctuates still between adulatory homage and cold depreciation; and the majority resolve the problem of the relation of man and woman as one in which, first of all, "a great boy has to be restrained and softened by the influence of his sisters," and, in after life, a domestic lord paramount finds some one to sew on his buttons, and to "cook him something good." It has been commonly held that poets, artists, and lovers, conceive of woman according to the highest and purest idea; but we are ourselves disposed to think that they, of all others, have most signally failed in true appreciation of the delicacy of her nature, and the nobility of her vocation. And yet one of the poet brotherhood has spoken the truest and most Christian things about woman, uttered in these later days—Tennyson, in his "Princess;" and a poet-sister, in numerous passages of her glorious works, has alone won a title to be ranked with him—we mean, Elizabeth Barrett Browning. But while oceans of frothy untruth have dashed in on us, let us thank God, that we English people—we fondly think, above all others—have true and noble women at our sides—affectionate, without passion; domestic, without drudgingness; intellectual, without coldness; and religious, without fanaticism.

Amongst all prose works on Woman, these discourses, by M. Adolphe Monod, are incomparably the finest that have been written. Profoundly thoughtful, pre-eminently Christian, deep-hearted and eloquent, and transcendantly distinguished by a manly, yet simple freedom of speech, they are truly priceless gems. Would that our English pulpit as plainly, as powerfully, and as persuasively, spoke the human and humanizing truths, which aid to sanctify home-relations and every-day things, and which only the Christian gospel can utter articulately, and with profound significance.

An English translation of this work appeared some time back, but was generally imperfect and unsatisfactory, and specially disfigured by omissions, and false and inelegant renderings. Mr. Barrett's version is deserving of the highest praise. We have had the opportunity of comparing some twenty pages of it with the French; and, taking these as a fair specimen of his labours, we can emphatically commend it, as true to the thoughts and spirit of the original, and lacking none of its exquisite grace.

Of the exceeding worth of these beautiful discourses, we shall best convince our readers by an extract or two. The following is on "The *Mission* of Woman:"—

"By your mission, ye women who hear me, I intend here the distinctive mission of your sex. There is a general one which is shared with us, to glorify (by resembling him in the world) that God, who has made us all in his image, and who, beholding that image defaced by sin, has new-created it in his Son. In this point of view, as there is neither Greek nor Jew, nor bond nor free, so there is neither 'male nor female; for all are one in Christ Jesus.' But, besides this common mission, to fulfil which ought to be the object of your highest ambition, as well as of ours, there is, also, for you a special mission adapted to your peculiar position. This mission—do no imagine that the world will enlighten you upon it; it has never even known it; it could not comprehend it; for it has constantly reduced the question which concerns you to the mean proportions of its own egotism, or of your vanity:—we must come, at last, to the word of God; to that word which, all pre-occupied as it is with revealing the 'one thing needful,' touches, also, in passing, all great human questions, and which, uniting example to precept, judges wisely of all things, because it judges of them spiritually.

"I open it at the first pages of this first book, so well named Genesis, since it unfolds the secret of all created things, and takes us back to their origin, and places before us incidentally the highest philosophy in those primitive facts, related with a primitive simplicity. There, immediately after that brief speech, in which God announces the general mission of humanity before the creation of man, saying, 'Let us make man in our own image,' we discover another truth, in which he equally announces the special mission of *woman*, before creating her in her turn: 'It is not good for man to be alone; I will make him a help meet for him.' This applies to all women, and not to the married woman only. For Eve is not here spoken of simply as the wife of the first man; but also as the first woman, and the representative of all her sex, as Adam is of ours, because she is in her own person the type and likeness thereof. Let us commence from that thought which presided over you at your birth; let us take for our guides in developing it the inspired records of both economies; for we shall not be exposed to error in a road where God himself precedes us. And your own heart will complete the demonstration, and will compel you to say, in listening to the words of God, 'Yes, it is truly there I see what I ought *to be*, and what I ought *to do*.

"'It is not good for man to be alone.' Laden with the gifts of God, he requires, nevertheless, some one thing, of which he knows nothing, or only knows it by a vague presentiment—'a help like to himself,' without which, life to him is only a solitude, and Eden a desert. Endowed with a nature too communicative to be content with itself, he requires society, a resting point, a complement, for he only half lives whilst he lives alone. Made to think, to speak, to love, his *thought* seeks another thought to reveal and quicken itself—*his speech* is lost sorrowfully in the air, or only awakens an echo which mutilates it, but cannot reply—his *love* knows not

where to fix itself, and, falling back on itself, threatens to become a barren egotism; in short, all his being aspires to another self, but this other self does not exist—there is found for Adam no help meet. The visible creatures that surround him are too far *beneath* him, and the invisible Being who gave him life is too much *above* him, for their condition to be his. Then God makes the woman, and the grand problem is resolved! Behold, what Adam needed! this other self which is himself, and which is, nevertheless, not himself! The woman is a companion, whom God has given to man to charm his life, and to prolong it, by sharing it with him. Her *vocation* by birth is a vocation of love!

"The place which God assigns to woman has reference to this vocation of love! It is no inferior position; the woman is not merely a help *for* man, but a help *like* man; therefore should she walk his equal, and it is only on this condition that she brings to him the help which he requires. But it is, nevertheless, a position secondary and dependent; for the woman was created *after* the man, made *for* the man, and, in fact, derived *from* the man. This last remark speaks for itself. Derived from him, she is 'bone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh,' and so closely united to him, that he cannot degrade *her* without degrading *himself*; but, at the same time, derived from him, she owes to him both the air she breathes, and the name she bears; by what right, I ought to say with what heart, could she deny to him the first rank? Her *position* by birth is a position of humility.

"A vocation of love with regard to man, in a position of humility near man; behold here the mission of woman!"

Did we quote all we are disposed to quote, all we intensely admire, we should reproduce nearly the whole of these discourses. From that on "The *Life* of Woman," we take the following passage, addressed to "the young woman before marriage:"—

"By the side of her father and mother, who can take the place of the daughter, timid and silent with the stranger, but so full of sweetness and of life with them, for such are at this age the marvellous combinations of nature? Who can supply the place of her soft and tender hand, of her prompt and pure spirit, of her delicate and submissive affection, of her piety, as simple as it is decided, in order to alleviate the weight of their years, to mitigate their troubles, to dissipate their cares, to anticipate their wishes, to rejoice their hearts, and to edify their minds, as if she longed to render back a double portion of that life she first received from them? This young girl, whom you may see hiding herself behind her mother, blushing at the admiration she attracts in spite of herself, do you not know her? She is more than the ornament of the house—she is its joy, its life, its support; or, if you prefer a term borrowed from the Scripture, she is its 'corner-stone,'—'that our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as corner-stones, polished after the similitude of a palace;' and in the Bible, so correct even in its boldest flights of poetry, you know all that is contained in this idea of a corner-stone! Alas! perhaps you may one day know the profound truth of this image, in seeing the void which is left in the house, when this timid child is removed from her place! You will know then what was her love, her devotedness, her piety, towards those who once surrounded, but now lament her!—but no! *you* will not know it;—*you* can never know it;—the family circle alone can know it;—let *us* retire:—sympathy itself may be intrusive;—let us not pry into the secret of their grief, we who have never been able to penetrate into the mystery of their joy!

"This is not all. There are good works for which the young woman may be allowed to leave the domestic sanctuary, and if called on, to throw off that reserve which her age prescribes, whether to instruct the ignorant, to relieve the poor, to exhort the sick, or to visit the fatherless and the widow! There go, my daughter, without hesitation, and the Lord go with you! That young woman, who has just been assisting her mother in household duties, lending her arm to her aged parent, reading the Bible with her brothers and sisters, I love to see passing from the sphere of inward to that of outward love, and carrying to the unhappy the assistance which they receive from her with double gratitude, astonished to see her apply to such a use those accomplishments, which others think themselves at liberty to devote to the world and its pleasures! At liberty did I say? Be it so, if they wish; but at liberty or not, a life of pleasure must appear to you, beyond a doubt, far less desirable and less conformed to the mission of woman than that which I have just proposed. Do you recognise the help meet for man in that young woman who prefers the shameless honours of a daughter of Herodias to the modest glory of a Rebecca; who loves rather to be the idol of the drawing-room than the treasure of the family; who delights to cover herself with outward ornaments rather than to be herself what God has intended her to be, the ornament of the house; who wearies herself in perpetual endeavours to attract the admiration of men, and to surpass her companions, I might say her rivals; (do not accuse me of exaggeration;) who throws to the winds which play in the air that overflowing buoyancy of life which has been given her for a time, and which one day she will seek, and not be able to find? Poor child, who resigns herself to a living burial in the heartless joys of the age! sorrowful victim, from day to day, and from night to night, offered up to the frivolity of the world by the vanity of her own heart! One morning at break of day, two young women unexpectedly meet in the silent street. One goes from the ball-room, and hastens to her couch, where at last she rests from her pleasure. The other goes from her couch to hasten to some dying person who has just summoned her, not being able to die in peace, as he says, if he has not his guardian angel near him. Young women, choose between these two!"

What purity, what delicacy, what boldness too, in this following passage, addressed to "woman fallen!"

"And thou, whom I hesitate to name, but whom love forbids me to leave without one *answer*—without one answer I say, for I hear thy heart questioning me—*woman fallen?*—'let none trouble the woman;'—a sinner who repents is a sight worthy of angels, however disdained by man. For my part, if I could despise her tears and scorn her repentance, I should not deem myself a disciple of Him who said to the penitent sinner, "Thy faith hath saved thee, go in peace. My sister—my poor sister—yes, this mission is also for thee! Believe not thyself the only one excluded from this appeal, and preserve thyself from despairing of thyself. Does thy heart burn within thee to accomplish the mission of woman, and to become again to man what God has made thee, 'a help meet for him?' Thou canst; even thou—and none ought to do it more truly than thyself, for none can have more need of pardon! Know this, that many of those holy women who occupy the first rank among the benefactresses of humanity upon earth, and among the redeemed of the Lord in heaven, a Rahab, a Mary Magdalen, a penitent sinner, have begun life like thyself! Well, go and finish like them! Humble amongst the humble, loving amongst the loved, only remember the past to profit by it for the future! Permit none, whoever he may be, to recal a time which is for ever past, except to admire in thy change the love of God and the vocation of woman. And upon thy guilty head, but a head now covered in my sight with the blood of Jesus Christ, may the blessing of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit descend with mine!"

Happy will be the young woman whose heart receives the words of this book. We wish it may circulate by thousands—as it ought. And to Mr. Barrett be accorded earnest thanks for its publication.

On Nervous Affections connected with Dyspepsia. By William Bayes, M.D. London: Charles Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street.

This little treatise is popular, not professional. It proceeds from a frequent desire of the author to place in the hands of patients leaving his medical care a work which should instruct them how to avoid the recurrence of those numerous and formidable ailments which have their origin in Dyspepsia. It therefore does not prescribe *treatment* for the sick, but *rules* for the healthy;—is in no way adapted to the wants of ignorant self-quackery, but is most useful for the intelligent reader, who would know the conditions he must observe in order to sustained and vigorous health.

If people only had a knowledge of the numberless and most horrible evils which hide themselves in that word "Dyspepsia," they would pause ere inflicting on their stomachs much of that cruel ill-usage now so commonly experienced by those oppressed internal servants. It's all very easy, just at first, to answer the pathetic appeals of the aching head and the enervated frame, by saying, "It's only a little indigestion;" but many are the sensual gormandizers, and many are the thoughtless sedentary men, who in after-life deplore their lost power of digestion,—

"Oh, if it would but come again,
I think I'd use it so no more."

The man who, ignorantly or indifferently, permits young Dyspepsia to make acquaintance with the people in his kitchen, ought at least to know who are Dyspepsia's friends, companions, and followers; and judge whether he will run the risk of the consequences which his familiarity below stairs may entail. The occasional disturbances of Head-ache, Night-mare, Vertigo, Water-brash, and their allies, are the merest trifles; and a man self-indulgent or indolent might be persuaded to tolerate their outbreaks sometimes. But it is very much more serious, that Dyspepsia should be in league with Hypochondriasis, Delirium Tremens, Tic Douloureux, Chorea, Epilepsy, Facial Paralysis, Neuralgia, and other kindred spirits; and pledged, moreover, to introduce one or the other of them wherever he finds himself able to "make himself at home." Surely it is worth considering whether a man will "give an inch" to one so exceedingly likely to "take an ell." And we recommend all parties so debating the matter in their minds, to go to Dr. Bayes, who knows him well, for Dyspepsia's character, general and special;—it may save a painful process, by-and-by, of turning him out of doors "neck and scruff."

We can scarcely say we are obliged to Dr. Bayes for his warning; it is almost terrifying. We feel as if a head-ache and giddiness would, in future, give us incipient convulsions, and flatulence threaten to blow out the lamp of life. A pain in the abdomen has the force of a moral condemnation; and singing in the ears—is the muffled voice of the rebukeful Dr. Bayes. But—"faithful are the wounds of a friend"

We must, therefore, recommend this book as containing hints useful to everybody, but especially to literary men and others of sedentary habits and occupations,—to whom we would earnestly point out the chapter on *Enervation*, its causes, accessories, and tendencies, and the means and duty of remedying it. This little work, while very comprehensive, is so brief and well written, that none need be deterred from its study.

The *Boston Courier* mentions an unfortunate accident which befel a number of persons who lately came into that town, from the country, to witness a public procession. For want of better quarters they took up lodgings in the new jail, where they found excellent bed and board in spite of stone walls and iron bars. Unluckily, while despatching their breakfast, the door of their apartment accidentally swung to and shut them up with a spring-lock, as safely as a thief in a mill. The jailor having gone to see the show, they were kept in tantalizing incarceration during the most interesting part of the performance. A pitiful-hearted individual who heard their mournful supplications to be let out, comforted them with this assurance—"Well, I'll go to the show, and if I can't find the jailor, I'll come back and *tell you all about it.*"

GLEANINGS.

We yesterday received ripe strawberries grown in the garden of a gentleman in this town. It is a rare occurrence in this latitude, and within eight weeks of Christmas, to record a fact of this kind.—*Sheffield Times.*

Three Christians have recently professed Judaism at Hanover, and two of them are said to have done so in order that they might marry Jewesses.

Why does a coat get larger when taken out of a carpet-bag? Because, when taken out, you find it in-creases.

A gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of Cork, on walking out one Sunday evening, met a young peasant girl whose parents lived near his house. "What are you doing, Jenny?" asked he. "Looking for a son-in-law for my mother, sir," was the smart reply.

A Lure for a Pastor.—The *Ecclesiastical Gazette* advertises for sale the next presentation to a rectory in the diocese of Exeter, "close to the meets of the Devon and Somerset stag and fox hounds."

In Genoa, out of a population of 120,000, there are 14,000 monks, friars, nuns, and ecclesiastics of various kinds, all a dead weight upon society, and supported altogether by the industrious members of the community. No wonder that the people are beginning to tire of priestcraft.

The First Engine Driver.—It was little thought by those who wondered at the rapid movements of the "Rocket," that on it as driver sat one whose name, nearly a quarter of a century later, would be identified with the great triumph of the year 1851. Son of a medical practitioner, destined for the same profession, marrying for love at an early age, and immediately finding that "fathers have flinty hearts," Charles Fox, the future builder of the Crystal Palace, determined, if he could not gain his living by his head, to earn it with his hand; and greatly to his honour is the fact that he guided the engine which Stevenson built, and aided to win the prize which Stevenson received.—*Francis's History of the English Railway.*

A correspondent of the *New York Anti-Slavery Standard* states that there is a long wooden bridge over the river Ocmulgee, which connects the cities of Augusta, Georgia, and that of Hamburg, South Carolina, and on either end of the said bridge is a broad board, reaching from one side to the other, with the following inscription:—"All persons are forbid travelling faster than a walk over this bridge. Penalty for a white person, one hundred dollars; for a *coloured person, thirty-nine lashes!*"

The Rev. Dr. Cheever, in his work recently issued, entitled "The Island World of the Pacific," gives some curious specimens of Hawaiian love-letters, intercepted at one of the missionary schools. The following is from a young lady to her lover in the seminary:—"Love to you who speakest sweetly, whom I did kiss. My warm affections go out to you with your love. Much affection for thee dwelling there where the sun causeth the head to ache. Pity for thee in returning to your house, destitute as you supposed. I and she went to the place where we had sat in the meeting-house, and said she, Let us weep. So we two wept for you. And we conversed about you. We went to bathe in the bread-fruit yard: the wind blew softly from Lahainaluna, and your image came down with it. We wept for you. Thou only art our food when we are hungry. We are satisfied with your love. It is better to conceal this: and lest dogs should prowl after it, and it should be found out, when you have read this letter, tear it up."

At a small town in the Western States, where Jenny Lind and Barnum had stopped to rest, the latter told the folks that if they would raise him 1,500 dollars, he would let them hear Jenny sing. The proposition was agreed to, and a large barn was produced, which comfortably held about five hundred people, which, at three dollars per ticket, made up the sum demanded, and as Jenny was singing her last song for the night, "The Bird Song," a tall, hoosier-looking fellow, who seemed to think he had been "sorter" taken in three dollars worth, exclaimed, on Jenny's repeating the words—

"I know not, I know not, why I am singing,"

"The darnation you don't? Well, I can tell ye; ye are singing for 1,500 dollars a lick—three dollars a topnot all round; and there's no use of telling folks you don't know why ye are singing. I guess dad's corn will find out." A violent explosion took place, and "Barnum was found among the ruins of the big fiddle."

M. Edmond de Ginoux has an article in the *Almanach Populaire de la France*, upon the Presidents of the American Republics, in which he gives an account af a visit to General Taylor, at *Whitehall*, in Washington, on which occasion he had the pleasure of seeing *Lady* Bliss, the President's daughter!

Another Murder and Suicide of the Murderess.—Greek-street, Soho, has been the scene of a tragedy very similar to those recently perpetrated in Camberwell and Bermondsey. The murderess was the wife of a young man of the name of Blakemore, a copper-plate printer. For a few days previously some difference appears to have existed between her and her husband. The nurse, who had been attending on her, went out about half-past eight on a Saturday night, to purchase what was wanting for the ensuing day, and left the mother and child in the bed-room. During the absence of the nurse, which was not for more than a quarter of an hour, Mrs. Blakemore's mother called, and immediately went up stairs; but, to her surprise, the door was fastened, and she could get no answer to her calls. She met Mr. Blakemore on the stairs, and expressed her belief that something must be wrong. The husband forced open the door, and found the mother lying at the foot of the bed on the floor, with a large carving knife resting on her shoulder, as if she had dropped it in the struggle of death. There was a frightful gash in the neck, extending from the left ear nearly to the other. The poor child was then sought for, and was found in the bed with her throat cut nearly to an equal extent.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

ROYAL HABITATIONS IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.—The king's houses at Kennington, Woodstock, Portsmouth, and Southampton, were all built after one fashion. There was a great hall, with a high pitched roof and a very muddy floor littered with rushes. The house had a door large enough for waggons to pass through, and window-holes unglazed, with badly-fitting wooden shutters; these windows being placed high, that the wind rushing through them might be kept as near the ceiling as possible. The walls were whitewashed, and the great hall, altogether, very much resembled a large barn. Where the hall was too broad for a roof to cover it in a single span, pillars were raised of wood or stone; so halls were sometimes divided into three aisles, like a church. Out of the hall, a door at one end led into a small stone chamber on the same floor—the cellar. At any rate (say you) they kept a cellar. Yes, and they put into it a terrible quantity of *vin ordinaire*, supplied by the wine-merchants of Bordeaux. Over the stone cellar was built a wooden chamber, also small, which was called the "solar." This was the royal sanctum, the loft in which his majesty reposed. A British housemaid of this age would refuse to sleep in such a place. There was a clay floor, a window with a wooden shutter that let in the wind through all its chinks (an extra charge was made to his majesty at Kennington "for making the windows shut better than usual"), and there was a clumsy lath-and-plaster cone projecting from one wall to serve the purpose of a chimney. To complete the picture of the royal cabinet at this period, we may as well put in the furniture. There were sometimes hangings on the wall. There was a bed; that is to say, there was a bench fixed in the ground upon which were placed a mattress and bolster of rich stuff; so that his majesty's sleeping accomodation may be likened, very fairly, to that sort of bed which is, now and then, in our own day improvised by housewives for a supernumerary male guest on the sofa. In addition to this bed, the king's chamber contained also a chair, with its legs rammed into the ground—a moveable chair being a special luxury, occasionally ordered. Nothing else was contained in the king's apartment except his box, in which he kept his clothes. This bedroom for a single gentleman had to be shared by the queen, and it was not only a bedroom by night, but it was a parlour by day, when their majesties had a desire for privacy, or when any state business of a private nature had to be transacted. In 1287, Edward I. and Queen Eleanor were sitting on their bedside, attended by the ladies of the court, when they narrowly escaped death by lightning.—*Dickens' "Household Words."*

FRANKLIN'S POLAR EXPEDITION.—A fresh effort is about to be made in a region hitherto untried to discover traces of this long-missing expedition. From the remains found at Cape Riley it is now pretty generally inferred that the exploring vessels passed *through* Wellington Strait, beyond which, and to the north of the Parry Islands, it is thought by many geographers and navigators that they would meet with a more open or "Polar" Sea. It is also believed that Franklin himself had resolved to endeavour to reach the longitude of Behring's Strait by sailing westwards in such Polar Sea. On these *data* Lieutenant Pim, a zealous and able officer, who has served on board her Majesty's surveying-ship "Herald," Captain Kellett, in Behring's Strait, has formed a plan of research. He conceives that when Franklin reached the longitude of Behring's Strait, he would be foiled in all his efforts to get southwards through the one only passage, from meeting with a great east and west barrier of ice and land, and that, consequently, he may have struggled on along its northern shore further to the west, until he became inextricably entangled in a region which, though entirely devoid of human beings, is supposed to abound in animals on which the navigators could subsist. Lieutenant Pim purposes leaving London on the 18th of November, for St. Petersburg, whence, if the project should meet with the approbation of the Imperial authorities, he wishes to travel directly across Siberia to the mouth of the river Kolyma. Thence, accompanied by two or three persons only, he will proceed either to the islands of New Siberia and others visited by Wrangel and Anjou, or in whatever other direction he may be led by the information obtained from the Samoyedes, who roam farthest towards the north in those parallels of longitude, there occupying himself in a throrough survey during two or more years. This arduous project has met with the approbation of many geographers, and is warmly advocated by Lady Franklin; whilst, in order to facilitate its success, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Roderick Murchison, has written urgent letters to the chief authorities at St. Petersburg. Our own Government has also offered every assistance to the intrepid voyager.

THE TENURE OF ALDERMANIC OFFICE.—In the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, the report of the Freedom Committee was brought up, with a draft of a bill founded on the recent reform resolutions. Sir Peter Laurie moved that so much of the proceedings of the Court as had related to the periodical election of magistrates—the election of aldermen for seven years, instead of for life, at present—be rescinded. This motion was debated at great length. Alderman Sidney, who strongly supports the other portions of the reform resolutions supported this amendment of them, on the general ground that all administrators of justice should hold office permanently, and not at the will either of the Crown or of the people upon whose quarrels they adjudicate. Sir Peter Laurie's amendment was carried, by 79 to 85.

BIRTH.

November 4, at 7, Cambridge-terrace, Islington, Mrs. W. WHITRIDGE, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

November 4, at the Registrar's Office, Kingsland-road, the Rev. W. T. HENDERSON, Baptist minister, of Hanbury, to Miss ELIZABETH ASHTON, third daughter of Mr. John Ashton, of Waltham Abbey, Essex.

November 4, at Richmond Chapel, Lower Broughton-road, Manchester, by the Rev. D. E. Ford, Mr. JOHN COWAN, jun., to Miss PILKINGTON, both of Salford.

November 5, at the Independent Chapel, Castle-street, Great Torrington, Devon, by the Rev. J. Buckpitt, JOHN FERRIS, Esq., of Bristol, surgeon, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of J. KINGDON, Esq., of the former place.

November 6, at St. Pancras Church, Mr. R. G. WARD, of Wolverhampton, to EMMA, third daughter of the Rev. E. BLACKSTOCK, Independent minister, of London.

DEATHS.

November 1, at Lescol, aged 70, ELIZABETH, the widow of the late Rev. T. ROSCOE, of Heanor, Derbyshire, and Moor-green, Nottinghamshire.

November 2, in Warwick-square, Belgrave-road, London, aged 11, EDITH, second daughter of Sir J. and Lady Emerson TENNENT.

November 4, aged 17, CAROLINE TAYLOR, third daughter of S. LEPARD, Esq., of Newington-place, Kennington, and Cloak-lane, City.

November 5, at Cross-street, Islington, aged 63, R. SEMPLE, Esq., late medical officer to the parish of St. Mary, Islington.

November 6, aged 68 years, Mr. C. BLEADEN, of the Poultry, London.

November 4, at Dubourg's Hotel, Haymarket, after a short but severe illness, Mr. WILLIAM CROSS, aged 44. He was for twenty-six years the head servant at the above hotel.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION COMMISSIONERS held a meeting, on Thursday, when a report to the Queen was adopted, setting forth the near completion of all the objects defined in the Royal charter of the 15th August, 1850. The money received by the Commission has been, in round numbers, £505,000; nearly all the claims on this fund have been discharged; but when the whole have been defrayed there will remain a surplus which the Commission "have reason to believe will not be less than £150,000." The Commissioners are advised that "their powers under the Royal charter will cease when all the expenses incidental to the Commission shall have been discharged, and notice given thereof to her Majesty's Secretary of State;" and that they "have not the power of deciding upon the disposal of the surplus." Under these circumstances, they point out, that of the entrance-fees a portion has been paid by foreigners; that the enormous number of 6,000,000 visits made to the Exhibition were owing to the fact that the contributions of "all nations" were there displayed; and that the Commission originally engaged to apply any surplus "to purposes strictly in connexion with the ends of the Exibition, or for the establishment of similar exhibitions for the future." Application of the surplus for "the last-named purpose," they think not advisable; considering, among other reasons, "the impossibility of fixing beforehand any definite period for the repetition of such an exhibition, which requires for its success so many concurrent circumstances." They think that more benefit may be derived by the public from a judicious application of the surplus, "in the interval," to "the furtherance of the general objects" for which the Exhibition was designed, "in such a manner that the advantages which may be obtained should not be confined solely to her Majesty's subjects, but be shared, as far as it may be possible, by other countries." If it should be the pleasure of her Majesty by Royal charter to grant the Commission such further powers as may be necessary, the Commissioners offer to give the fullest and most careful consideration to the important and difficult subject of "devising a comprehensive plan" to meet the full objects of the Great Exhibition in the disposition of the surplus it has produced. Notice has been given to the exhibitors to clear out by the end of the month, as the building will then be surrendered to the contractors; but there is no doubt that its preservation has been determined on.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Queen and Prince Albert paid a short and somewhat unexpected visit to the Exhibition yesterday; having come up from Windsor expressly for the purpose. The royal party arrived at the Crystal Palace shortly after 12 o'clock, and were received by Mr. Dilke and Mr. Cole, who accompanied them through the building. They passed down the foreign nave, where the dispersed workmen of Babel would seem to have reassembled. What seemed to engage most of her Majesty's notice, was the building itself, which she had now a better opportunity of viewing than on the occasion of former visits, when her attention must have been unavoidably distracted by the gorgeous accessories displayed on every side, and the living panorama moving within. As the hoarding which shut in the full view of the interior is being removed, the building reveals itself as a marvel of beauty. Her Majesty was evidently much struck with the view which the interior of the building even now presents, and was heard to express herself in warm terms of admiration at the prospect. When it is completely free of the rubbish which now partially disfigures it, it will present one of the finest architectural scenes of its kind in the world.

FEMALE EMIGRATION.—Another embarkation of emigrants, the nineteenth of the series, under the auspices of what is best known as Mr. Sidney Herbert's Society, took place on Saturday, at Gravesend. The emigrants were twenty-one in number.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The trench dug along the ground at the top of the South Foreland Cliff, in which the telegraph wires are to be buried, will be completed to-morrow.

The Judge of the Reading County Court has decided that railway companies are liable for goods that may be injured by the undue delay of a train.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The continued increase in the amount of floating capital in the Money Market, and the great difficulty experienced in obtaining for it any other and better profit, combined with the necessary and adequate security, has at last borne down the influence of otherwise unfavourable circumstances, and produced a gratifying advance in the prices of all the Government stocks. A large and brisk business has been done in all kinds of funded securities during the week, and the price of Consols has risen to 98¼. Speculators are still very careful in their operations, and the advices from Paris are looked for with increasing anxiety.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	98¼ ⅞	97⅞ 98	98 ¼	98¼ ⅞	97⅞	98⅛
Cons. for Acct.	98 ⅞	98 ⅞	98⅛ 98	91	97⅞	98⅛
3 per Ct. Red	97⅛ ¼	97⅛ ⅜	97⅛ ⅜	97⅛ ⅜	97	97⅛
New 3½ per Ct. Annuities...	95¼ ½	98⅜ ½	98⅛ ¼	98¼ ⅜	98	98⅜
India Stock ..	—	264	262½ 4	—	264	264
Bank Stock ..	214¾ 14	214¾ 14	214¾ 14	—	214	215
Exchq. Bills..	54 p.m.	54 p.m.	54 pm.	68 pm.	53 pm.	54 pm.
India Bonds ..	57 pm.	59 p.m.	—	59 pm.	57 pm.	61 pm.
Long Annuit. .	7	6 15-16	7	—	—	7

We are glad to notice that the great abundance of specie and floating capital in the hands of private parties, is directing attention to the present *Law of Partnership*. It has long been a matter of surprise to many not acquainted with the details of this law, and the very different circumstances in which American capitalists are placed, that capital in the United States should return, in the shape of interest, such a disproportionate amount in comparison with that received in England. In the United States, for instance, the capitalist will nearly always receive 7, frequently 10 per cent. for his money, merely in the shape of ordinary interest; while, in England, he would only receive 4 or 5 per cent. The principal reason of this is to be found in the fact that in America the law of partnership, in the majority of States, is such, that partners are responsible only for the amount of their several interests in any business with which they may be directly or indirectly connected. In England, on the contrary, every partner is responsible to the whole extent of his private property. The manifest injustice of this law, and its injurious working on trade and commerce, has excited many to endeavour to obtain a more equitable act than that at present in operation. With this view, a motion was made, during the last session of Parliament, to get the present act repealed. It was lost by a bare minority, but hopes are entertained that a similar effort will be more successful in the coming session. In the city article of the *Times*, of Wednesday last, attention is called to these circumstances. "No one," says the writer, "can have mixed in business during the last four years without arriving at the conviction that the day of joint-stock companies, under their old form, is at an end, and, consequently, that if capital is to be diffused and employed at home it must be under some new conditions. The system of foreign loans has equally received a death-blow. Sardinia and Denmark are, perhaps, the only two borrowing states in Europe that could now raise even small amounts in our markets, and these have already been supplied to the extent their resources warrant. Austria and France indicate respectively an annual want of about £8,000,000 sterling; but it has been demonstrated that, although if the present state of things in those countries is to continue, the money must be raised in some manner, it will be impossible for the smallest fraction of it to be obtained here. The fate of the recent proposals connected with the Western Railway of France, shows that as regards public works in that country, the prospect is the same, and that hence the scheme for the Lyons and Avignon line, which is to be one of the earliest measures before the Assembly, will fail to derive any support from this side. Thus, while enterprise at home is checked by the state of the law, it is shut out from the entire continent by political causes."

The only remedy for this is a new law of partnership. The injurious operation of the present law is obvious. Not only do capitalists suffer from being unable to obtain a fair return for money, but tradesmen, and especially struggling tradesmen, suffer in far greater proportion. We are glad, therefore, that there is a prospect of attention being given to this subject, to which we may return ourselves at a not very distant date.

There have been few dealings in the Foreign Market since our last, and prices remain almost unaltered. Belgian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 89¼ 9½; Mexican Bonds, 1844, 25½; Portuguese Four per Cents., 33½; Russian Bonds, 1822, Five per Cents., 111; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 102; Spanish Five per Cent., Div. from Nov. 1840, 20¼; Ditto, Three per Cents. 38¼ 9½; Venezuela, 86 5½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 58¼.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	98⅜	Brazil	86¼
Do. Account	98⅜	Equador	3⅛
3 per Cent. Reduced	97⅛	Dutch 4 per cent	90
3¼ New	98⅜	French 3 per cent	91¼
Long Annuities	7	Granada	16
Bank Stock	215	Mexican 5pr.ct.new	25⅜
India Stock	264	Portuguese	34½
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	101⅛
June	51 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent	20¼
India Bonds	61 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent	38⅜
		Ditto Passive	5¼

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Nov. 7.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 1st day of Novober, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	28,643,895	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	14,610,520
		Silver Bullion	33,375
	£28,643,895		£28,643,895

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	13,241,768
Rest	8,153,046	Other Securities	12,688,022
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	5,437,353	Notes	8,175 170
		Gold and Silver Coin	645,746
Other Deposits	10,337,251		
Seven-day and other Bills	1,269,856		
	£34,750,706		£34,750,706

Dated the 6th day of November, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85 :—

Wesleyan Chapel, Hungerford, Berkshire.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

BUDDLE, WILLIAM, Irongate-wharf, Paddington, timber merchant, October 31.

EDWARDS, RICHARD, Sudbury, Suffolk, linen draper, November 6.

BANKRUPTS.

BRAGGIOTTI, FRANCISCO FRANCISCOWITZ, Highbury, Middlesex, merchant: solicitor, Mr. Cotterill, Throgmerton-street.

BUCKLAND, JOSEPH BATTYE LOUIS, Threadneedle-street, City, insurance agent, November 11, December 16: solicitor, Mr. Cox, Pinner's-hall, Broad-street.

CADBY, JOSEPH BAYLY, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, stationer, November 20, December 18: solicitors, Messrs. Church and Son, Bedford-row, London.

CANNIFORD, HENRY, Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, innkeeper, November 19, December 10: solicitors, Messrs. Coleridge and Son, Ottery St. Mary; and Mr. Terrell, Exeter.

HALL, SAMUEL, Tipton, Staffordshire, miller, November 20, December 16: solicitors, Messrs. Motteram and Co., Birmingham.

HINDLEY, EDWARD, Liverpool, coal merchant, November 18, December 8: solicitors, Messrs. Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.

ISAACS, CHARLES, Bristol, furrier, November 21, December 17: solicitor, Mr. Bevan, Bristol.

JAMES, WILLIAM, Plumstead, Kent, builder, November 19, December 16: solicitor, Mr. Hensman, College-hill.

KITSON, ELY, Fenchurch-street, City, saddler, November 14, December 16: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.

MIALL, WILLIAM JOHN, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, City, November 21, December 18: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Bucklersbury; and Messrs. Cobbold and Patteson, Bedford-row.

MOWBRAY, GEORGE MOREDEY, Hove, Sussex, builder, November 25, December 15: solicitors, Messrs. Evershed, Brighton; and Mr. Sowton, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Birmingham, druggist, November 17, December 9: solicitors, Messrs. Chaplin and Co., Birmingham.

RADCLIFFE, AUGUSTUS, jun., Chichester-place, Gray's-inn-road, window-glass merchant, November 21, December 15: solicitor, Mr. Taylor, South-street, Finsbury-square.

SIMMONDS, WILLIAM, Brighton, Sussex, grocer, November 18, December 15: solicitors, Messrs. Kennett, Brighton; and Mr. Sowton, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

STACE, AUSTIN ROBERT, Strood, Kent, ironmonger, November 21, December 20: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

SMITH, GEORGE, Walter's-buildings, Old Kent-road, corn merchant, November 15, December 13: solicitor, Mr. Moss, Gray's-inn-square.

TOY, JOHN, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, innkeeper, November 18, December 16: solicitor, Mr. Hayes, Wolverhampton.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CHALMERS, JAMES, Dundee, spirit merchant, November 12, December 3.

M'ARTHUR, ALEXANDER, Oban, hotel keeper, November 12, December 6.

M'CALLUM, FRANCIS, sen., and M'CALLUM, FRANCIS, jun., Gardenstown and Banff, dealers in herrings, November 17, December 15.

THOMS, PETER, Dundee, merchant, November 15, December 5.

DIVIDENDS.

John Barber, Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, builder, first div. of 3s. 9d.; November 8, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards', Sambrook-court—Samuel Cockerill, Northampton, draper, first div. of 1s. 4d.; November 8, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards', Sambrook-court—James Emery, Preston, Lancashire, innkeeper, div. of 2s. 5d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Mackenzie's, Manchester—John Hunt, Edgeware-road, draper, first div. of 5s. 3d.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—William Jackson, Orchard-street, Portman-square, paper hanger, first div. of 2s. 8d.; November 8, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards', Sambrook-court—Theophilus Jonas Sutton, Scarborough, Yorkshire, master mariner, fourth div. of 3s. 2d.; November 8, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards', Sambrook-court—Robert Westmacott, Stuart-grove Nursery, Fulham-road, Chelsea, nurseryman, first div. of 10½d.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.

Tuesday, Nov. 11.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85 :—

Bethesda Independent Chapel, Ashton in Mackerfield, Lancashire.

St. James's Scotch Church, Swallow-street, Piccadilly.

BANKRUPTS.

ANDREWS, EDWIN, Iwerne Courtney, Dorsetshire, farmer, November 25, December 17: solicitors, Messrs. Chitty and Swyer, and Messrs. Shaftesbury and Stogdon, Exeter.

BRIAR, GEORGE, Wakefield, Yorkshire, innkeeper, November 25, December 16: solicitors, Mr. West, Gresham-street, City, and Messrs. Barr and Nelson, Leeds.

CHEETHAM, GEORGE, and GILL, GEORGE WILLIAM, Strood and Finsbury, Kent, shipwrights, November 18, December 22: solicitors, Messrs. Crosby and Compton, Church-court, Old Jewry, and Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

HOLMES, WILLIAM, Crobers-cottages, Poplar, builder, November 25, December 18: solicitors, Messrs. Hilleary, Fenchurch-street.

JOHNSON, JOHN, Liverpool, and Seacombe, Cheshire, grocer, November 24, December 15: solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

KNIGHT, JOHN, sen., and KNIGHT, JOHN, jun., Walham-green, Middlesex, butchers, November 25, December 18: solicitors, Messrs. Jenkinson and Co., Lombard-street, City.

LEEMING, THOMAS EDWARD, Manchester, hosier, Nov. 24, Dec. 22: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside, and Sale and Co., Manchester.

LICHFIELD, JOSEPH, jun., Birmingham, pork butcher, Nov. 20, Dec. 17: solicitor, Mr. Harrison, Birmingham.

MACLEOD, DONALD, Ealing, Middlesex, dealer, Nov. 18, Jan. 1: solicitor, Mr. Dangerfield, Craven-street, Charing-cross.

NICHOLAS, JACOB JENKINS, Newport, Monmouthshire, timber-merchant, Nov. 25, Dec. 23: solicitors, Messrs. Tilson and Co., Coleman-street, City, and Abbott and Lucas, Bristol.

ROBERTS, JOHN, Rhyl, Flintshire, innkeeper, Nov. 21, Dec. 18: solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

RUSHWORTH, MARY, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, milliner, Nov. 25, Dec. 16: solicitor, Mr. Nixon, Leeds.

SELFE, FRANCIS, Sheerness, watchmaker, Nov. 15, Dec. 20: solicitor, Messrs. Beckitt, South-square, Gray's-inn, and Ward, Sheerness.

THOMPSON, HENRY, Belper, Derbyshire, draper, Nov. 21 Dec. 19: solicitor, Mr. Ingle, Belper.

TURNER, WILLIAM, Gravesend, butcher, Nov. 21 at 1, and Dec. 16 at 11: solicitors, Messrs. Fearon and Clabon, Great George-street, Westminster.

WALDRON, DANIEL HEMUS, Birmingham, grocer, Nov. 22 and Dec. 13 at 1: solicitor, Mr. Cheshire, jun., Birmingham.

WHEELER, CHARLES, St. Martin's-lane, woollen draper, Nov. 25 and 2, and January 1 at 12: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

WILMORE, JOHN, Leicester, woollendraper, Nov. 21 and 10, and Dec. 19: solicitors, Messrs. Barr and Nelson, Leeds, and Mr. Suckling, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ATKINSON, JAMES, Manchester and Glasgow, merchant, November 17 and December 5.

JOHNSTON, JOHN, Parkhead, Lancashire, baker. November 18 and December 8.

M'LENNAN, Inverness, draper, November 17 and December 8.

RAE, WILLIAM HETHERINGTON, and WILLIAM JOHN, Glasgow, commission agents, November 17 and December 8.

DIVIDENDS.

Henry Brading, Shepherdess-walk, City-road, licensed victualler, first div. of 1s.1d.; Nov. 13, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—John Davidson, South Shields, Durham, butcher, first and final div. of 5s. 5d.; November 15, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—John Fenton, Avery-row, Bond-street, baker, second div. of 6s. 8d.; November 18, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Thomas Bromfield Ferrers, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, stock broker, first div. of 3d.; November 13, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Thomas Bromfield Ferrers and Lackton John Mackintosh, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, City, stock brokers, first dividends of 3s d.: November 13, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Matthew Fletcher, Lime-street-square, merchant, first div. of 2s., in aid of 1st and 2nd divs. of 2s. and 1s. on new proofs; November 11, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Henry Richard Holloway, Ryde, Isle of Wight, bookseller, second div. of 8d.; November 11, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Joseph Shelford, Standon, Hertfordshire, butcher, second div. of 2s. 6d.; November 13, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Henry Smith, Woolwich, linendraper, first div. of 2s.; November 11, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—William Tydeman, Chelmsford, Essex, timber merchant, second div. of 5½d.; November 13, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—John King Watts, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, scrivener, first div. of 1s. 6d.; Nov. 11, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, November 10.

The supply of English Wheat was moderate this morning, and sold readily at last Monday's prices. Although fine Foreign Wheat was quite as dear, the sale was slow and in retail. In good Flour we had more doing. Barley scarce, and 1s. dearer. Beans and Peas in short supply, and 1s. per qr. higher than on Monday last. We had a large supply of Irish Oats, which were taken off slowly at 6d. reduction on last week's quotations; Foreign were without change in value, but barely so saleable as on Monday last. Linseed Cakes ready sale, and rather dearer. In floating cargoes of Wheat little doing.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, November 10.

Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with foreign stock. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of Beasts were unusually large for the time of year, upwards of 5,000 head, and in fair average condition. Notwithstanding that the attendance of both town and country buyers was extensive, the Beef trade was in a depressed state. However, the few prime Scots, &c., on offer were mostly disposed of at last Monday's prices—namely, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per 8lbs.; but all other breeds declined in value 2d. per 8lbs., and a total clearance was not effected. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 3,000 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 800 Herefords, Runts, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland 140 horned and polled Scots. With Sheep we are tolerably well, but not to say heavily supplied, both as to number and quality. Notwithstanding that the Mutton trade was less active than on this day se'nnight, no actual fall took place in the quotations, the primest old Downs producing 4s. to 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was very moderate, moved off slowly at barely late rates. Prime small Porkers were quite as dear as last week, but large hogs were much neglected.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 2d.	to 3s. 8d.		Veal	2s. 8d.	to 3s. 10d.	
Mutton	2 10	.. 4 2		Pork	2 10	.. 3 10	

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	865	2,510	141	270
Monday	5,282	26,780	364	510

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Nov. 10.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s. 2d.	to 2s. 4d.		Int. Mutton	2s. 6d.	to 2s. 10d.	
Middling do	2 6	.. 2 8		Mid. ditto	3 0	.. 3 6	
Prime large	2 10	.. 3 0		Prime ditto	3 8	.. 3 10	
Prime small	3 0	.. 3 2		Veal	2 8	.. 3 8	
Large Pork	2 4	.. 3 6		Small Pork	3 8	.. 3 10	

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—A considerable quantity of Irish Butter was sold last week. Prices for the finer descriptions advanced 2s. to 4s., and for all other kinds 2s. per cwt., and the market closed with a firm and healthy aspect. There was also a further rise in the price of the best Foreign of 6s. to 8s. per cwt. The arrivals of Bacon were limited, and, with a steady demand was nearly all cleared off; but prices gave way 1s. to 2s. per cwt., in anticipation of more liberal supplies. Some sales were effected by Waterford shippers for two to three months forward at 46s. per cwt. on board. For Hams, no change in demand or value. Lard was rather more dealt in, and in some instances the turn cheaper.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, November 10.—We note a steady rade in Butter, and the best descriptions are worth a little more money.

Dorset, fine weekly	98s. to 102s.	per. cwt.
Ditto, middling	76s. to 84s.	,,
Devon	86s. to 90s.	,,
Fresh	10s. to 12s.	doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 6½d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 5½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, November 10.—We note a steady inquiry for the finer qualities of Kent and Sussex Hops at fully late rates; but inferior sorts meet a slow sale, even at some reduction.

Sussex Pockets	105s. to 126s.
Weald of Kents	130s. to 145s.
Mid and East Kents	140s. to 230s.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, Waterside, November 10.—Our market continues to be supplied quite equal to the demand, which is anything but brisk; in some few instances little better prices have been obtained than in our last report. The following are this day's quotations :—

York Regents	60s. to 70s. per ton.
Scotch Regents	40s. to 50s.
Kent and Essex	55s. to 65s.
Do. Shaws	45s. to 55s.
Lincolnshire Whites	40s. to 50s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, November 10.

A small parcel of Cloverseed changed hands last week, but the operations in the article have, for some time, been too unimportant to allow quotations to be given with accuracy. Canary-seed was dull of sale this morning. In prices of Mustardseed and Rapeseed we have no change to report.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.).....sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 52s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each).....£8 10s. to £10 0s.
Cow Grass [nominal] ..... £— to £—
Trefoil (per cwt.) ..... 16s. to 21s.
Rapeseed, (per last) .... new £21 to £23.....old £— to £—
Ditto Cake (per ton) ..... £4 0s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white....6s. 0d. to 7s.; brown, 8s. to 12s.
Coriander (per cwt.) ..... 16s. to 24s.
Canary (per quarter) new.....38s. to 42s. fine 44s. to 45s.
Tares, Winter, per bush.....4s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.; Spring, nominal
Carraway (per cwt.) ..... new, 31s. to 33s.; fine, 34s.
Turnip, white (per bush.) 6s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed..... red, 30s. to 35s.; fine, 38s. to 40s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....35s. to 45s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....35s. to 45s.
Linseed (per qr.).....Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s.
Linseed Cake (per ton) ..... £6 0s. to £7 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton) ..... £4 0s. to £4 10s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.), 32s. to 33s.; Do. Dutch, 34s. to 36s.
Tares (per qr.) ..... small 22s. to 25s.; large, 30s. to 33s.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.

At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay	55s. to 75s.	55s. to 77s.	54s. to 75s.
Clover Hay	65s. 87s.	65s. 87s.	65s. 80s.
Straw	20s. 28s.	21s. 29s.	20s. 28s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, November 10.

Owing to the heavy stock on hand, our market is in a very depressed state, and prices are again lower.

To-day, new P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 37s. 3d. to —s. 0d. per cwt. For forward delivery next to nothing doing. Town Tallow 37s. 0d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8lbs.

COAL MARKET, Monday, November 10.

A heavy market, at the rates of Friday. Holywell Main, —s. 0d.; West Hartley, —s. 0d.; North Percy Hartley, —s.; South Hartlepool's, —s. 0d.; Hetton's, 20s. 0d.; Stewart's, —s. 0d.; Tees, —s. 0d.; Haswell's, —s. 0d.; Lambton's, 19s. 6d.; Braddyll's, 20s. 0d.; Kelloe's, 20s. 0d.; Wylam's, —s. 0d.; Eden, —s. 0d.; Whitworth's —s. 0d.; Exon, —s. 6d.; Richmond's, —s. 0d.; Adelaide's 18s. 6d.; R. Hetton's, —s. 0d.; B. Hetton's, —s. 0d.; Durham, —s. 0d.; Heugh Hall, —s. 0d.; Cassop's, —s. 0d.; Reeper's, —s.; Brown's Deanery, —s. 0d.; Belmont's, —s. 0d.; Whitwell's, 18s. 6d.; Hartley's, 18s. 0d.

Fresh arrivals, 11; left from last day, 7; total, 18.

COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—We have not to quote any further decline in this article, but there is a great want of spirit in the buying. 800 hhds. of West India sold, including 120 hhds. Barbadoes, in public sale; 10,000 bags of Bengal were offered in public sale, about 2,500 were bought in, the remainder sold at prices which about averaged those of last Friday. Benares, 38s., 39s. 6d.; grain, 33s., 41s. 6d.; superior, 46s.; Date, 27s., 34s. 6d.; Khaur, 23s. 400 bags Mauritius were bought in, 32s. 6d. The refined market dull without alteration in prices.

COFFEE.—The small public sales went off without spirit, at about previous rates.

SALTPETRE.—1,300 bags were offered, and partly sold; the good at previous rates, inferior a shade lower. Refraction 4 to 4½, 28s.; refraction 7¼ to 11½, 24s. 6d. to 26s. 6d.

COTTON.—There is a fair demand to-day, and prices fully supported. 700 bales sold.

SPICES.—No public sale to-day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COALS.

COCKERELL & CO.'S "BEST COALS ONLY,"
ALWAYS AT THE LOWEST PRICE.
PURFLEET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS,
AND
EATON WHARF, LOWER BELGRAVE-PLACE, PIMLICO
PRESENT CASH PRICE 24s. PER TON.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

DR. LOCOCK'S MEDICINES.

The particulars of many hundreds of properly authenticated Testimonials, may be had from every Agent.

THE success of these Medicines is unexampled, they are taken with equal benefit in hot as in cold climates, and their use has consequently extended all over the world, where in every principal city or town an agent for their sale has been established.

This great celebrity has tempted many to counterfeit them in various designing ways, so that it has become necessary to admonish purchasers to be very cautious, as some shopkeepers even copy the name (with a slight variation, calculated to mislead an unguarded person), and in the form of "Lotions," "Pills," &c., attempt to pass off imitations.

All such counterfeits may be guarded against by simply observing that no medicine is genuine but "Wafers," and that the words, "Dr. Locock's Wafers" are on the Government Stamp outside each box.

As a further guide to the Public, a description of each of Dr. Locock's Genuine Medicines is below.

DR LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Give instant relief and a rapid cure of

ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS.

For Confirmed Asthma or Consumption, two Wafers should be taken three times a day, which will very soon relieve the cough and breathing, and rapidly effect a cure.

In Coughs the effect of Dr. Locock's Wafers is truly surprising, as within ten minutes after taking a dose the most violent cough is subdued. They have a pleasant taste, and may be taken by infants as well as adults.

To Singers and Public Speakers these Wafers are invaluable, as by their action on the throat and lungs they remove all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

NOTE.—Full directions are given with every box in the English, German, and French languages.

Price 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. The 2s. 9d. boxes contain nearly three of the 1s. 1½d., and the 11s. boxes contain five of those at 2s. 9d.

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS.

THEY HAVE A MOST PLEASANT TASTE.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

This is an aromatic and aperient Medicine of great efficacy for regulating the secretions, and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver, and is the only safe remedy for all Billious Affections, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Pains in the Stomach, Flatuleney, or Wind, and all those complaints which arise from Indigestion or Billiousness. It is mild in its action and suitable for all seasons and constitutions, while its agreeable taste renders it the best Medicine for Children.

DR. LOCOCK'S ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS

HAVE A PLEASANT TASTE.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

They fortify the constitution at all periods of life, and in all Nervous Affections act like a charm. They remove all Obstructions, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Weakness, and allay Pain.

They create Appetite, and remove Indigestion, Heartburn, Wind, Headaches, Giddiness, &c.

In Hysterical Diseases, a proper perseverance in the use of this Medicine will be found to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

Full directions are given with every box.

NOTE.—These Wafers do not contain any mineral, and may be taken either dissolved in water or whole.

Beware of imitations in the form of Pills.

It will be understood that the above are *three different Medicines*, and are not one Medicine under various names.

Prepared only by the Proprietors, DA SILVA and Co., Bridelane, Fleet-street, London; and sold by every respectable Medicine Vendor.

OBSERVE.—None are genuine but WAFERS, having the words "DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS" in the Government Stamp outside every box.

All Pills under similar names are Counterfeits.

Perpetual Investment, Land, and Building Society.

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THIS SOCIETY is designed to afford a secure and profitable mode of investment.

A monthly payment of Ten Shillings for twelve-and-a-half years, or Twenty Shillings for seven-and-a-quarter years, will secure, at the expiration of that period, the receipt of £100, with a share in the profits, which, in all probability, will so increase the amount payable, that the investors will receive back their subscriptions, with six per cent. compound interest.

Half Shares may also be taken.

The subscriptions can be withdrawn at any time, with four per cent. compound interest, at a month's notice.

Deposits of £5 and upwards can be made with the society; the Depositors receiving interest half-yearly, at the rate of Four per cent. per annum. Sums not exceeding £20 can be withdrawn at one week's notice; and sums above that amount at one month's notice.

The funds of the Society are advanced to Members for one to fifteen years, upon approved security.

Freehold Land purchased in eligible situations and allotted among the members, securing to them votes at county elections, and making their shares increasingly profitable.

AGENTS WANTED.

A Prospectus will be sent upon enclosing a penny postage-stamp. JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, SECRETARY.

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From the commencement of the present year 500 New Policies have been issued, making the total number since the establishment of the Office, in 1840, more than 5,700.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

Lower Premiums than in most other Offices.

The Entire Profits divisible among the Assured.

Claims paid to Widows and Children free of Legacy and Probate duty

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Annuities, Immediate and Deferred, Assurances for the whole of Life, for Short Terms, on Joint Lives, and every other description of Business.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained on application to the Secretary, or any of the Agents.

N.B.—Active and respectable Agents wanted in every Town where none are appointed.

IMPORTANT TO READ. — Elegance and Economy combined, and Silver superseded.

Nos. 41 and 42, BARBICAN.

Send Eight Postage stamps for a sample Tea-spoon of CHARLES WATSON'S beautiful ALBATA PLATE; or 14 for an ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED one, with which will be sent, post free, his Illustrated Catalogue.

C. W., in submitting his reduced tariff for 1851, begs to state that, commensurate with the importance of this epoch in our history will be the extended liberality with which he will conduct his business. He intends placing his RETAIL customers on WHOLESALE terms; to this end, and to facilitate the mode of sending orders from the country, he subjoins five different estimates of Electro Silver and Albata Plate. All subject to £15 per cent. discount.

TARIFF FOR 1851.	ALBATA PLATE. Fiddle Pattern.	ALBATA PLATE. Threaded.	ALBATA PLATE. King's.	ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED. Fiddle Pattern.	ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED. Threaded.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	1 1 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 5 0	3 3 0
12 Table Forks..	1 1 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 5 0	3 3 0
12 DessertSpoons	0 16 6	1 5 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	2 8 0
12 Dessert Forks	0 16 6	1 5 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	2 8 0
12 Tea Spoons..	0 8 0	0 13 6	0 13 6	1 0 0	1 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	0 9 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 5 0
1 Soup Ladle..	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 15 6	0 17 6
1 Fish Knife..	0 8 0	0 10 6	0 12 6	0 14 6	0 18 6
4 Sauce Ladles	0 9 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 19 0	1 2 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls..	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
1 Sugar Tongs	0 1 9	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 6 0
	6 2 9	9 4 0	10 3 6	12 11 0	17 9 0
£15 per cent. discount	0 18 9	1 8 0	1 1 0	1 17 6	2 12 6
	5 4 0	7 16 0	8 12 6	10 13 6	14 16 6

CHARLES WATSON'S Stock comprises every article for the table and sideboard, in Electro-silver and Albata goods; an immense variety of PAPIER MACHE Tea-trays, &c.; TABLE CUTLERY, warranted; Dish-covers, Lamps, Tea Urns, &c.

All goods exchanged, if not approved. (Established in 1795.) Merchants, Shippers, &c., allowed a liberal discount. A Catalogue sent post-free.

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DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, MOUSTACHIOS, EYEBROWS, &c.?

THE Immense Public Patronage bestowed upon Miss ELLEN GRAHAM'S NIOUKRENE during the last seven years, is sufficient evidence of its amazing properties in reproducing the human hair, whether lost by disease or natural decay, preventing the hair falling off, strengthening weak hair, and checking greyness. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustachios, &c., in three or four weeks, without fail. It is elegantly scented; and sufficient for three months' use will be sent post free, on receipt of 24 postage stamps, by Miss Ellen Graham, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London. Unlike all other preparations for the hair, it is free from artificial colouring and filthy greasiness, well known to be so injurious to it.

GENUINE TESTIMONIALS.

"I had been bald for years; your Nioukrene has quite restored my hair."—Henry Watkins, Colney, Herts.

"I have used your Nioukrene three weeks, and am happy to inform you that a full moustache is growing."—J. Hammond, Naas, Ireland.

"My hair was turning grey rapidly; it has effectually checked it, and I have new hair growing."—R. Elkins, Surgeon.

"It is the best nursery preparation I ever used."—Mrs. Rose, Chesham.

For the nursery, NIOUKRENE is invaluable, its balsamic properties being admirably adapted to infant's hair.

LIQUID HAIR DYE.

The only perfect one extant is Miss Graham's. It is a clear liquid, that changes hair in three minutes to any shade, from light auburn to jet black, so natural as to defy detection, does not stain the skin, and is free from every objectionable quality. It needs only to be used once, producing a permanent dye for ever. Persons who have been deceived by useless preparations (dangerous to the head, &c.) will find this Dye perfect in every respect, and that "none but itself can be its parallel." Price 3s., sent post free by post for 42 postage stamps, by Miss Graham, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

Professor Ryan says:—"Your dye is the only pure and perfect one I have ever analysed; the neutral principle is decidedly better than all others."

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!

DR. BARKER still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which for many years past renders any further comment unnecessary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, and is applicable to every variety of single and double Rupture, however bad or long standing, in male or female of any age.

The remedy, with full instructions for use, &c., will be sent, post free, to any part of the world, on receipt of 7s. in postage stamps, or Post-office order, payable at the General Post Office, by Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from 9 till 3 o'clock (Sundays excepted).

All communications being strictly confidential, Dr. B. does non publish cases or testimonials, a great number of which, with old trusses, have been sent to him by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy; they can therefore be seen by any sufferer at the establishment only.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD,

EARS, &c.—Dr. Barker's remedy permanently restores hearing in infants or adults, whether deficient from cold, illness, or any accidental causes; and has been successful in thousands of cases, where the most eminent of the profession have failed in giving relief. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears arising from nervousness, deafness, or other causes, and, by its occasional use, will preserve the important faculty of hearing to the latest period of life. In every case of deafness, &c. (without an exception), a perfect cure is guaranteed.

The remedy, with every instruction for use, &c., will be sent post free to any part of the world, on receipt of 7s. 6d. in cash, postage-stamps, or Post-office order, payable at the General Post Office, to ALFRED BARKER, M.D., 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from 9 till 3 o'clock (Sundays excepted).

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE, ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSAPARILLA.

—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with peparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest *American Chemists*, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of *American Physicians and Druggists*, universally approved and adopted by the *American people*, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment food of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD,

and through that upon every other part where it is needed It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of *bile, acids*, and *alkalies*, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the *liver*, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the *lungs*, where it assuages *inflammation*, allays *irritation*, relieves *cough*, promotes *expectoration*, dissolves *tubercles*, and heals *ulcerations*. In like manner it acts on the *stomach* to neutralise *acidity*, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lympathetic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "*the Blood is the Life.*" Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbibes vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganising and violent influence in a multitude of *cutaneous* diseases, as *salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken* or *kine pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus* or *itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations*, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the *cords* and joints, *rheumatism* in all its forms are induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces *pain, heat, calculi, diabetes*, or *strangury*, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the *bladder*.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, *i. e.*, decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the *Liver*, all forms of *hepatic* or *bilious* diseases are the unavoidable product. When to the *Lungs*, it produces *pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration*, and final *consumption*. When to the *stomach*, the effects are *inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite*, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the *Brain, spinal marrow*, or *nervous system*, it brings on *tic doloureux*, or neuralgia, *chorea*, or St. Vitus's dance, *hysteria palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy*, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the *Eyes, opthalmia*; to the *Ears, otterrhœa*; to the *Throat, bronchitis, croup*, &c. Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it *spoils*; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it *rots*; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of *cause* and *effect*, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their *antidotes*, and all diseases have their *remedies*, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all *diseases of children*, as *measles, croup, hooping-cough, small, chicken, or kine-pox; mumps, quincy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, costiveness, and fevers of all kinds*, —and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very

BEST SPRING MEDICINE

To cleanse the *blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and skin.*

In FEMALE and NERVOUS DISEASES, this great remedy does marvels. Gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves weak stomach, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body.

In *coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak or tight chests, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumptions, the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla is without a rival.* It has done, and will do, what no other remedy can.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, & Co., SOLE PROPRIETORS,
GRAND IMPERIAL WAREHOUSE, 373, STRAND,
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